Second Series, No.60

Friday, April 29, 1960
Vaisakha 9, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XLIII—April 18 to 29, 1960/Chaitra 29 to Vaisakha 9, 1882 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No. 51—Monday, April 18, 1960/Chaitra 29, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1542 to 1544, 1546, 1548 to 1552, 1555 to 1563 and 1565 12147-86

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1545, 1547, 1553, 1554, 1564, and 1566. 12186-89

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2199 to 2261 . . . 12189-230

Papers laid on the Table 12231-32

President's assent to Bill 12232

Demands for Excess Grants, 1957-58 (Railways) 12232

Estimates Committee —

Eighty-Sixth Report 12232

Correction of reply to half-an-hour discussion held on 10-3-60 . 12232-33

Statement re: Food Supply position in Mizo Hills District of Assam 12233-38

Election to Committees—

1. Estimates Committee . . 12239

2. Public Accounts Committee 12239-40

Correction of Statement by Minister 12240-48

Public Accounts Committee—

Association of Members of Rajya Sabha . . . 12248-49

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 12249

Business Advisory Committee—

Fiftieth Report. . . 12249-50

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Finance 12250-384

Appropriation (No.2) Bill—Introduced . 12385-86

Daily Digest 12387-92

No. 52—Tuesday, April 19, 1960/Chaitra 30, 1882 (Saka)—

Members Sworn 12393

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1567 to 1569, 1571 to 1574, 1576 to 1578, 1580 and 1582 to 1584 12393-428

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1570, 1575, 1579, 1581 and 1585 to 1590 . 12428-33

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2262 to 2310 12433-59

Point of Procedure—

Defence Audit Report . 12459-62

Papers laid on the Table . 12462-63

Public Accounts Committee—

Twenty-seventh Report 12463

Statement re: Movement of Civilian Traffic of India and Pakistan 12463-64

	COLUMNS
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960	12465—70
Motion to consider	12465—70
Clauses 1 to 3	12470
Motion to Pass	12470
Bombay Reorganisation Bill	12471—632
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee	12471—546
Clauses 2 to 96, the Schedules, Clause 1 and the Long Title	12547—604
Motion to Pass	12604—32
Daily Digest	12633—36
No. 53—*Wednesday, April* 20, 1960/*Chaitra* 31, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1592, 1593, 1611, 1594 to 1597, 1599, 1600 1602 to 1604 and 1607 to 1609	12637—75
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1591, 1598, 1601, 1605, 1606, 1610 and 1612 to 1614	12675—80
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2311 to 2374.	12680—720
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	12721—27,12736
1. Election to South Calcutta parliamentary constituency.	12721—27
2. Closure of hosiery factories in Ludhiana	12736
Re: Motion for Adjournment—	
Alleged failure to meet demands of Manipur people	12727—29
Re: Motion of Privilege	12729—34
Papers laid on the Table	12734-35
Message from Rajya Sabha	12735
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-third Report	12735
Estimates Committee—	
Seventy-fifth Report	12735-36
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	12736—898
Daily Digest	12899—904
No. 54—*Thursday, April* 21, 1960/*Vaisakha* 1, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1615 to 1629	12905—41
Short Notice Question No. 13	12941—46
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1630 to 1638	12946—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2375 to 2416	12952—78
Motions for Adjournment—	
Jeeps case.	12978—93
Papers laid on the Table	12993
Message from Rajya Sabha	12993
The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	12994
Estimates Committee—	
Eighty-eighth Report	12994
Election to Committee—	
Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	12994-95
Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	12995

COLUMNS

Finance Bill, 1960 . . . . . 12995—13160
Motion to consider . . . . . 12995—13112
Clauses 2 to 23, the Schedules, and clause 1 . . . 13112—25
Motion to Pass . . . . . 13125—60
Business Advisory Committee —
Fifty-first Report 13160
Daily Digest . . . . . 13161—66

No. 55—*Friday, April* 22, 1960/*Vaisakha* 2, 1882 (*Saka*) —

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1639 to 1653 . 13167—13200
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1654 to 1664 . 13200—06
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2417 to 2487 13206—45
Papers laid on the Table . . . 13245-46
Public Accounts Committee—
Twenty-eighth Reporth . . 13246
Estimates Committee—
Eighty-seventh Report 13246
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Murder of Police Officer in Delhi . . . 13247-48
Business of the House . . . . . 13248—51
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 13251
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-first Report . . . . . 13252—55
Resolution re: Appointment of a Committee to review rate of dividend Payable by Railway Undertaking to General Revenues. . . 13255—95
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1957-58 . . . 13295—324
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-third Report 13324
Resolution *Re*: Establishment of various Defence Councils—Negatived . 13325—36
Resolution *Re*: Withdrawal of Kashmir Case from U.N.O.—Withdrawn . 13336—13420
Discussion *re*: Photographs of voters of Calcutta South-West Parliamentary Constituency . . . . . 13420—62
Daily Digest . . . . . 13463—70

No. 56—*Monday, April*, 25, 1960/*Vaisakha* 5, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1665 to 1670, 1672, 1674, 1675, 1679 to 1683 and 1685 . . . . . 13471—511
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1671, 1673, 1676 to 1678, 1684 and 1686 to 1691. 13511—16
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2488 to 2533 . . . . . 13516—47
Re: Motion for Adjournment 13548
Papers laid on the Table 13548-49
Messages from Rajya Sabha 13549-50
Estimates Committee—
Eighty-fifth Report 13550
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Strike by mica dealers in Bihar . . . . . 13550—53
Statement re: Finance Minister's reply to General Discussion on Budget. 13553—77
Demands for Excess Demands (Railways) 1957-58 . . . . 13577—93

COLUMNS

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider . . . . . 13593—639
Motion re: Annual Report on the Working and Administration of Companies Act . . . . . 13639—86
Daily Digest . . . . . 13687—92

No. 57—Tuesday, April 26, 1960/Vaisakha 6, 1882 (Saka)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1692, 1694, 1695, 1697 to 1699 and 1701 to 1707 . 13693—728
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1693, 1696, 1700 and 1708 to 1719 . . 13728—37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2534 to 2607 . . . . . 13737—1
Motion for Adjournment—
Situation in Manipur . 13781—91
Papers laid on the Table . 13791—805
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 15806
Committee on Absence of Members—
Twentieth Report . . . 13806
Estimates Committee—
Ninetieth Report 13806
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Introduced 13807
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 13807—86
Motion to consider . . . . . 16807—59
Clauses 2 and 5 and 1 . . 13859—85
Motion to pass . . . 13885
Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill . 13885—907
Motion to consider . . . 13885—904
Clauses 2, 3 and 1 13904—05
Motion to pass . . . . . 13905—07
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill 13908—32
Motion to consider . 13908—32
Clauses 2 and 1 13932
Motion to pass 13932
Business of the House . 13932—33
Half-an-Hour discussion re:
Interception of coal wagons on Railways . 13933—54
Daily Digest . . . . . 13955—62

No. 58—Wednesday, April 27, 1960/Vaisakha 7, 1882 (Saka)—
Oral Answers to Questions——
Starred Questions Nos. 1720 to 1732, 1732A and 1733 . . 13963—98
Short Notice Question No. 14 . . 13998—14000
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1734, 1735, 1735A, 1736 to 1752, 1752A 1753, 1753A, 1754, 1755, 1757 to 1759, 1759A, 1760 to 1768, 1768A, and 1769 to 1777. 14000—30
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2608 to 2684, 2686 to 2752, 2754 to 2781, 2781A to 2781I. . . . . 14030—134
Papers laid on the Table 14135, 14138
Point re: Discussion on Sino-Indian relations . . . . 14135—37
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-fourth Report 14138
Estimates Committee—
Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Reports . 14138

COLUMNS

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Road Transport Operators strike in Bombay . . . . . 14139—43
Appropriation (Railways) 3 No. Bill, 1960—passed 14143–44
Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill . . . . . 14144—236
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 14142—232
Clauses 2 and 1 . . . . . 14232—36
Motion to pass 14236
Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 14236—57
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 14236—56
Clauses 2 to 21 and 1 14257
Motion to pass 14257
Delhi Primary Education Bill—
Motion for concurrence to refer to Joint Committee . . . . . 14257—62
Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Doubling of Vijayavada-Gudur Section . . . 14262—72
Daily Digest . . . . . 14273—84

No. 59—Thursday, April 28, 1960/Vaisakha 8, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1778 to 1785, 1787 to 1789, 1791, 1793, 1793-B, 1794 to 1796 and 1798 . . . . . 14285—320
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1782-A, 1786, 1790, 1792, 1793-A, 1797, 1798-A, 1799 to 1801, 1801-A, 1802, 1802-A, 1802-AA, 1802-B, 1803 to 1808, 1808-A, 1809-A, 1810, 1810-A, 1810-B, 1811 to 1814, 1814-A and 1814-B. . . 14320—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2782 to 2870, 2870A, 2870-B, 2870-C, 2870-D. 14340—99
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 14399—408
Minutes of Parliamentary Committees 14409
Estimates Committee—
Ninety-second and Ninety-fifth Reports 14409
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Reported danger to water transport on Brahmputra . . . . . 14410—12
Business of the House 14413, 14414–15
Delhi Primary Education Bill . . . . . 14413–14, 14415—508
Motion for concurrence to refer to Joint Committee . . . . . 14415—508
Children Bill—
Motion for concurrence to refer to Joint Committee . . . . . 14508—31
Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha . . 14532—35
Motion to consider and pass . . . . . 14532—35
Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Bolani Ore Mines . . . . . 14535—50
Daily Digest . . . . . 14551—60

No. 60—Friday, April 29, 1960/Vaisakha 9, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1815 to 1828 and 1832 . . . . 14561—96
Short Notice Questions Nos. 15 and 16 . . . . 14597—600
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1829 to 1831, 1833, 1834, 1834A, 1834B, 1835 to 1839, 1841 to 1847, 1847A, 1848 and 1850 to 1852 . . . . . 14600—14
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2871 to 2949 and 2951 to 2975 . . . . . 14614—85
Re: Motion for Adjournment 14686–87
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 14687—91
Committee on Absence of Members—
Minutes 14691

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED 14532—35

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) moved for the consideration of the Indu Marriages (Validaton of Proceedings Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . 14535—50

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 3rd March, 1960 to Starred Question No. 580 regarding Bolani Ore Mines.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) replied to the debate.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—*contd.*

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1960/VAISAKHA 9, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration of Private Members' Bills and discussion on month re. Joint Communique issued on the conclusion of talks between Prime Ministers of India and China.

GMGIPND—LS II—355 (Ai) LS—16- 5-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 29, 1960| Vaisakha 9, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Second Bridge on the Yamuna

*1815. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1080 on the 8th December, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in the construction of the second bridge on the Yamuna near Tughlakabad?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The model experiments for the Second Yamuna Bridge at the Central Water and Power Commission's Hydraulic Research Station, Poona have since been completed and the design is being got out. Arrangements to acquire the land requireed for this project are in hand.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether a site has been selected for the construction of this Bridge?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. The site near Purana Quila has been found suitable.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether it is going to be only a railway bridge or it will be a combined rail-*cum*-road bridge?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is going to be only a railway bridge.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: जहां तक मुझे याद है सन् १९५५ से इस बारे में चर्चा है, तो आखिर कब तक फैसला होगा और कब तक यह पुल बन जायेगा, कुछ उम्मीद दिलाई जा सकती है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: फैसला तक्नीकन हो चुका है। जब बड़ी दरयाओं पर पुल बनाये जाते हैं तो उनके लिये पहले कुछ तजुर्बे करने पड़ते हैं, और इसमें वक्त लगता है। रिसर्च स्टेशन वगैरह बनाने पड़ते हैं। वह सब काम मुकम्मल हो चुका है। जो जमीन चाहिये वह भी ले ली गई है और उम्मीद है कि काम जल्दी शुरू हो जायेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many villages will be displaced on account of the construction of this bridge and how much land will be acquired for the construction of this bridge?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No villages will be displaced. As regards the other part of the question, that is, the exact area of land to be acquired, I shall require a separate notice.

Shri C. D. Pande: When this proposal was before the Government there was an idea that it will be a road-*cum*-rail bridge. And there is a great necessity for a road bridge in Delhi. Will the Government consider that? It will involve only a small expenditure extra and it will be suitable for both purposes.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member is aware that a separate road bridge is being constructed by the Ministry of Transport.

Shri Tyagi: Initially, the construction of bridges over the Yamuna was considered from the point of view of strategy because in times of difficul-

ties when one road may be too crowded for military vehicles and others the other may be used. The original plan was that there may be some road bridges. I wonder if a combined road-*cum-rail* bridge will not be an economic proposition.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question was examined in considerable detail and eventually it has been decided that it would be better to have a separate road bridge.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether a foot-path will be provided along this railway bridge for pedestrain traffic.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It will conform to the normal designs for the construction of bridges over by rivers. A small foot-path is generally provided.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it will be a single-line bridge or a double-line bridge?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It would be a single-line bridge.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether a single-line bridge would be able to cope with the requirements?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We find that this would be enough to cope with the requirements.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस पुल पर कितना रुपया लगने का अन्दाजा है और क्या उसकी व्यवस्था बजट में की जा चुकी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: जी हां, उसके एस्टिमेट्स मंजूर हो चुके हैं । अन्दाजा है कि इस पुल की कीमत १ करोड़ २८ लाख रु० तक होगी ।

Sleeping Berths in Trains

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*1816. { **Shri Vajpayee:** **Shri Assar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 280 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in providing sleeping accommodation in trains for Third Class Passengers travelling for over 500 miles without payment of any surcharge; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce this facility on the Delhi Madras Janata Express?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The facility has since been extended to 6 pairs of trains—4 on Broad Gauge and 2 on Metre Gauge.

(b) Yes. It is expected that these sleeping cars will be introduced on the Delhi-Madras Janata Express trains during May, 1960.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if any time-table has been chalked out by the Railway Administration for the extension of this facility in all the trains for long-distance passengers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have drawn up the relative priorities and I have got a list which is too long a one.

Shri Vajpayee: Pending the extension of this facility in all the trains, may I know if there is any proposal before the Government to reduce the surcharge from Rs. 3 to Re. 1?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is considering the question of extending this privilege to third class passengers in Express trains for 300 miles and over since most of the Express trains run less than 500 miles?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Let us start with 500 miles and above. We cannot come down to 300 miles. We have not got enough coaches.

Shri Warior: The Delhi-Madras Janata Express trains have already got sleeping coaches but the passengers have to make payment. May I know whether now these sleeping coaches will be provided without payment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The difference is this. In the two-tier coaches there is a little extra comfort and they have got to pay for it. About three-tier coaches, there are as many seats as there are berths. This benefit is for those who travel in the three-tier coaches for 500 miles and above.

Mr. Speaker: They wanted to know whether this new provision is free.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir, for three-tier coaches beyong 500 miles.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that there are now sleeping berths for passengers travelling 300 miles and over? If that is so, what is the reason for not providing the same facility there as it is sought to be provided here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For 300 miles and above they have got to pay. For 500 miles and above they need not pay. That is the difference.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know this is only for a limited number of passengers or for all passengers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The number of seats are equal to the number of berths. If they reserve it, they would get it. If they do not reserve it, they would not get it.

Shri Achar: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the priority list was too long a one to be read out. May I know at least first three or four priorities?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. The first priority is G.T. Express; the second, Punjab Mails; the third Kalka Mails; the fourth Sealdah-Pathankot Express and so on coming down to 16 trains.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Madras-Bombay line is also included?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, that is included.

Mr. Speaker: When I call next Question, the hon. Minister need not answer any more supplementary questions.

River Training Work at Fulta in Hooghly

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*1817. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the river training work at Fulta-Hooghly Point Reach has proceeded;

(b) whether the protrusion on the left bank at Fulta Point has been removed;

(c) what are the works that have been completed on the right bank; and

(d) how much time it will take to complete the works?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) About 20 per cent of the River Training Work has been completed.

(b) About 20 per cent of the protrusion on the left bank of the River Hooghly at Fulta has been removed.

(c) Construction of permeable groynes, 8,000 ft. north of the Damodar Outfall, has been completed. About 80 per cent of the work of construction of the solid spur and apron 3,000 ft. north of the Damodar Outfall has been completed. Work on the south of the Damodar Outfall will be taken in hand in May 1960.

(d) The entire training work is likely to be completed by the end of 1961 as originally programmed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to part (b) of the Question I find that only 20 per cent of the protrusion work has been done. May I know when this work will be completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be completed by 1961.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir, I do not know why my name has been clubbed with this Question. I had put in another Question. There is no similarity between the two. In view of the silting up of the river Hooghly and the urgent need for a dredger, may I know if the Government have been able to secure one and if so, when it will start operating?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already replied to this question in the House. We have already placed an order for a new suction dredger. Another order is being placed in Holland for a dredger known as "Ham". We are also to have that old dredger "Gunga" repaired. Apart from that we also propose to find the possibility of getting a second-hand dredger from Hong Kong known as "Maitena". We are also trying to commission a dredger "Visakha" from the Vizagpatnam for the critical needs of this port in case that dredger is suitable for the purpose.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a statement made by shipping interests in Calcutta that unless something is done immediately, within a month or so, the Calcutta port may become immobilised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are second to none in our anxiety to do whatever is possible to keep navigation safe and beyond any danger in the Hooghly. As a matter of fact, we have taken all possible steps. Every time I have met these gentlemen, I have asked them whether they could suggest any more steps than what Government have taken. So far as that is concerned, they have not been able to suggest anything more. We are trying to do whatever is possible within our financial and physical limitations.

Colliery Siding from Ramagundam to Godavari Khani

***1818. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 667 on the 8th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the final location survey for colliery siding from Ramagundam to Godavari Khani has since been received;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board have since concluded the examination of the same; and

(c) when the construction of the siding is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Railway has received the survey report.

(b) The Railway has sent the survey report together with the necessary plans to the firm for their acceptance and also for indicating the yard facilities required by them. The firm's reply is awaited.

(c) The construction of the siding is expected to be taken up during the financial year 1960-61.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any estimate has been drawn up as to the time required to complete it when it is taken up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have not yet got the reply. Let them first give the reply. As soon as we get the reply from the firm, we shall start the work. It is programmed for 1960-61.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was the plan sent to the firm?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The report was received very recently. We have sent it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Just now?

खेती के लिये आवश्यक लोहा

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*१८१९. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री रामी रेड्डी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेती के लिये लोहे की सारी आवश्यकता पूरी हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५८ और १९५९ में विभिन्न राज्यों को लोहे का कितना कोटा दिया गया, और लोहा किस दर पर उन्हें दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या खेती के लिये आवश्यक लोहे में सरकार का कोई रियायत देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सन् १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० की मांग के अनुसार अलाटमेंट का प्रतिशत क्रमशः २७ और ८० था।

सन् १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में विभिन्न राज्यों को अलाट की गई मात्रा का विवरण नं० १ सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]**।

इस्पात की नियन्त्रित प्रकारें परिनियत नियन्त्रित मूल्यों (Statutory Controlled Prices) पर, जो कि गजट आफ इंडिया (Gazette of India) में यथा समय नोटिफाई (Notify) होते हैं, बेची जाती हैं। सन् १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० के मूल्य विवरण नं० २ में जो सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है, दिखाये गये हैं। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]**।

(ग) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The percentage of allotment in relation to the requirement during 1958-59 and 1959-60 was 27 and 80 respectively.

The quota allotted to various States in 1958-59 and 1959-60 is indicated in Statement placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 106.]

Controlled categories of steel are sold at statutory controlled prices which are duly notified in the Gazette of India. The prices for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 are indicated in the Statement placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 106.]

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विभिन्न राज्यों को यह लोहे का बंटवारा किस आधार पर किया जाता है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : जितनी स्टेटों की मांग है और जितना भी हमारे पास लोहा उपलब्ध होता है उसको इन प्रपोर्शन टु दी डिमांड्स बांटा जाता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार किसानों को कोई रिआयती दर पर यह लोहा देने का इंतजाम सोचती है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : जी नहीं अब तक तो यह नहीं सोचा गया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : खेती के उत्पादन के लिये लोहा अत्यधिक जरूरी चीज है और जब किसान के पास साधन न रहे तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या यह सोच रही है कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में किसानों को कोई कंसेसशन रेट पर लोहा दे ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख: अब तक सरकार ने यह मुनासिब नहीं समझा कि उनको कम दाम में देने की कोई आवश्यकता है।

Shri Rami Reddy: From Statement I, I find that in 1959-60, Bombay was allotted 79,000 odd tons, Madhya Pradesh was allotted 48,000 odd tons, Mysore was allotted 29,228 tons, Uttar Pradesh was allotted 51,350 tons and

so on. May I know the exact basis or principles on which this allotment is made? Is it on population basis or on the basis of the agricultural requirements of each State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said in Hindi, first of all we find out the demands of the States and then the availability of the iron and steel that can be distributed. We try to do it in a proportionate way. We fix up a percentage and more or less work on it. My hon. friend is probably concerned about Andhra Pradesh. He will find that between 1958-59 and 1959-60, there is a difference of 2½ times. That shows that in all probability the Andhra Pradesh demand for 1958-59 was not so large as in the case of other States. But when it went up, we gave it 2½ times more.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know what was the demand made by the Andhra Pradesh Government in 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the percentage of the demand allotted to them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice. I have not got details of the demand of every State.

Shri Rami Reddy: What is the agency through which the iron and steel is distributed to the ryots? Is it not a fact that complaints are received that the iron is not reaching the peasants in time and at the rates quoted by Government in Statement II?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I know there is a lot of difficulty in farmers getting these things and they have often to pay higher prices. But we allot the quotas to State Governments. The distribution is their concern, not ours.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that so many irregularities are being committed in the distribution of agricultural implements to the peasants, may I know whether the Central Government advised the State Government to give the entire quota to the marketing federations so that these may be distributed through their affiliated marketing committees at the taluka level?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not found it necessary to give any directions or advice in this case. The State Governments know how to distribute it best. We leave it to their discretion.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कोटा देती है और राज्य सरकारें जब मैनुफैक्चरर्स को कोटा देते हैं तो उसमें काफी ब्लैकमार्केटिंग होती है तो उसको रोकने के वास्ते वे क्या कोई पग उठाने वाले हैं ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : ऐसी शिकायतें तो सुनने में आती हैं मगर हमारे पास इसका कोई हल नहीं है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मंत्री महोदय की स्वीकारोक्ति के बाद कि किसानों को कीमत देनी पड़ती है लोहे के लिये वह ज्यादा कीमत होती है और इस तथ्य के बाद कि अब लोहे का उत्पादन देश में बढ़ रहा है तो क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि किसानों की जितनी मांग है उसको पूरा करने के लिये उनको लोहा दिया जाय ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह तो हमारी हर रोज कोशिश है और स्टेटमेंट से मालूम भी होता है कि काफी मात्रा में हम लोहा और स्टील दे रहे हैं और आशा है कि हमारी ऐसी प्रगति आगे भी बनी रहेगी ताकि यह सवाल ठीक तरह से हल हो जाय ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know if there is any diversion of the steel allotted to the agricultural departments? If so, what steps are being taken to stop it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have heard complaints, but I have no definite information.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब कृषि कार्यों को इतना महत्व दिया जा रहा है और देश में यह आवश्यक भी

है तो फिर इस प्रकार के उपकरण जो कि कृषि के काम में आते हैं उनके लिये सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि किसानोंको वे सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हो सकें और उसके लिये क्या कोई आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख: जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसमें कुछ सबसिडी के अंश की बात नहीं है लेकिन इस बात के ऊपर हम काफी ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि नये औजार उन्हें आवश्यकतानुसार मिलें और मुनासिब दाम में उन्हें मिलें और उसकी कुछ हम अभी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: What is the margin of profit allowed? Also, does the quota allotted to the Bombay State include the quota given to the co-operative sugar factories?

Shri P. S. Deshmukh: I have no information on this point.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Is it not a fact that the actual supply of iron and steel comes to a very small percentage of the allotment made to each State? If so, what are the difficulties encountered in actual supply being equal to the full quota allotted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as I can follow the hon. Member's question, there are some other priorities which have got to be met first before the total amount of steel available can be allotted for agricultural purposes. Firstly, there are the requirements of power projects, then the requirements of steel processing industries; and, whatever remains is in the third category and we take our own share.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Assuming that the allotment to a State for agricultural purposes is 100 tons, out of this allotment only about 20 tons are actually supplied to the States. What is the difficulty encountered in supplying the 100 tons allotted?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : पेपर वालों को और हैंडलूम वालों को उनका कोटा निश्चित करके कार्ड दे दिये गये हैं जिनके आधार पर वे कहीं से भी अपना सामान खरीद सकते हैं क्या इस इसी प्रकार की सुविधा सरकार लोहे के बारे में भी करने का विचार करती है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : जो डिमांड है उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश है और वितरण के बारे में भी जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं कर रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बिहार को सन् १९५८-५९ में ४३७८ टन और सन् १९५९-६० में ९६८१ टन लोहा दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब बिहार की आबादी कई राज्यों से ज्यादा है तो उसको इतना कम कोटा क्यों दिया गया ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : मैंने जो इस बारे में आंध्र के लिये जवाब दिया है शायद वही बिहार के लिये भी सही होगा। बिहार की बड़ी मांग नहीं थी इसलिये उसको प्रोपोशनेट दे दिया गया।

Shri Rami Reddy: The hon. Minister said that the Central Government would first require the State to place a demand; and, then, on the basis of the iron and steel available they will make allotments. If so, what is the difficulty to supply the allotments made to the States? After the steel plants have come into production, does this Ministry consider the feasibility of supplying the full requirements for agricultural purposes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is our concern. We have always been doing or trying to do that. As a matter of fact, after the meeting that we held with the Steel Controller and the Ministry's representatives, we have been able to increase the supply from 22 per cent, which it was a few years ago, to 27 per cent and make it now 80 per cent or 76 per cent. This is all due to whatever efforts we could make. I could not understand the first part of the question of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know why even the allotted quota has not been fulfilled by way of supply. He says that the allotment is one thing and the supply is much less. What is it due to?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have no information on that point. I will certainly look into it.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has got with him the figures of at least the total quantity that has been supplied in the year 1959-60 as against the 3,20,175 tons allocated to the various States.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the total quantity actually supplied as against the allotment of 3 lakhs and odd tons.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: According to me this has been supplied?

Mr. Speaker: Fully?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir.

श्री पद्म देव: हिमाचल में कृषि के लिए सरकार की ओर से जितने लोहे की मांग है उसके मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटा स्वीकार नहीं करती। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि वहां शताब्दियों से किसी किस्म का विकास नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए भी वहां लोहे की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां की जरूरत के मुताबिक कोटा क्यों निर्धारित नहीं किया गया?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख: जैसा कि मैंने भी जवाब दिया, हम हर कोशिश करते हैं ज्यादा देने की।

Teleprinter Factory

*1820. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether any decision with regard to the selection of a consultant and the location for setting up a teleprinter factory in the public sector has been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A decision with regard to the selection of the consultant has been taken but agreement has yet to be finalised.

The location for setting up the factory has not yet been decided and will not be possible until after the formalities of the agreement are completed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what are the places under consideration for the location of the factory?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is premature for me to state anything about it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the firm of consultants would be settled after inviting tenders or would it be by negotiations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Negotiations or other processes have taken place and the firm has been decided. It is Messrs. Olivetti Co. of Italy.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the proposed private company with cent per cent. Government capital has been formed? If so, what is the capital and what is the foreign exchange component?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be 100 per cent. capital and it will be registered as a private limited company.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether a target has been fixed for the production of teleprinters and what will be our requirements under the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot state what the actual requirements will be; but from memory I can state that about 1,000 teleprinters are needed.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा के लिए

होगा या हिन्दी देवनागरी, या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए भी होगा ?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): We are having it in English as well as in Devnagari. For Hindi also we will produce teleprinters.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: जिन स्थानों पर ये फैक्टरियां खोली जाऐगी क्या मंत्री जी उनके नाम बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री राज बहादुर: मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी उनके नाम बताना उचित नहीं होगा, इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे अभी उनकी सूचना भी नहीं है।

Nagarjunasagar Project

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*1821. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Bali Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects has examined the feasibility of integrating the ultimate scope of Nagarjunasagar Project with the proposed Srisailam Project and submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects has not yet finalised its views and, consequently has not submitted its report to Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the project report has suggested that the proposed height of the Srisailam Project might be increased and that the proposed height of the Nagarjunsagar project—that is 595 ft. in the ultimate stage—might be reduced? May I know also whether the Andhra Pradesh Government and the public of Andhra have raised a protest in regard to this proposal because a part of the Kurnool town and the Kurnool—Cuddapah project area would be submerged?

Shri Hathi: The team has not yet submitted its report. But, in some informal discussions the Chairman of the team did mention what the hon. Member says. Actually, we have not got the official report from the team.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether this integration of the two projects implies the drawing up or more Krishna water or the impounding of more water to the detriment of the other areas and whether it also implies the drawing of water outside the Krishna basin and whether Government have examined the implications of this integration?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the team has not yet submitted its report and the question of considering the report does not arise.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know what the proposed production of hydro-electricity from the Srisailam and the Nagarjunasagar project will be?

Shri Hathi: The Srisailam project is designed to generate about 3,30,000 Kws. and the Nagarjunasagar project about 1 lakh Kws., two units of 50,000 each.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: In view of the fact that the Nagarjunasagar dam is coming up very fast, may I know whether the Government has impressed on this technical committee to arrive at a decision very soon?

Shri Hathi: This committee is looking not actually to the execution of the project. It looks to various other aspects of the project, and it will be submitting its report.

Shri Achar: As this new scheme will mean the drawing of more water and

will affect the higher regions of the Mysore State, may I know whether the Mysore Government is also being consulted before the project is planned?

Shri Hathi: At the appropriate stage, it would be consulted.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारी

*१८२२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ७ मार्च, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों का परीक्षण इस बीच समाप्त हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रिपोर्ट और उस पर किये गये निर्णय की प्रतियां सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) वह प्रायः समाप्ति पर है और उक्त मामले को हम शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप देने की आशा करते हैं।

(ख) ज्यों ही अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेंगे रिपोर्ट और उस पर किये गये निर्णयों की प्रतियां सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

[(a) It is in the final stages and we expect to finalise the case shortly.

(b) Copies of the report and the decisions thereon will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as final decisions are taken.]

Shri Bhakt Darshan: As far as I know this committee was appointed in September, 1957 and its report was submitted in September, 1958. What are the special reasons for which there has been so much delay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Various considerations have got to be given before a decision is taken and so the time taken, I do not think, is too long inspite of what the hon. Member thinks.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know whether, after the final decision is taken, retrospective effect will be given from the date on which the report was submitted?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not know about giving retrospective effect but I will consider what the hon. Member has suggested because I think it does deserve consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: Most of these extra-departmental staff are poor village school teachers. In view of that, will the Government consider giving them some interim relief pending the finalisation of the recommendations of the report?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think order will shortly be passed and therefore, there is no question of considering interim relief.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The whole report was kept pending because the Central Pay Commission's recommendations were awaited. May I know whether that aspect of the question, namely, the upward revision of the scales of pay had been considered and finalised?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Naturally that is why we waited for the Pay Commission's report. The Pay Commission's report will have its effect on the consideration that is being given to the problem of the ED staff.

Shri M. B. Thakore: What is the scale of pay for these people?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is no scale at present; they are given just *ad hoc* salaries.

Shri M. B. Thakore: What is it? What is the amount paid to them?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is given according to certain norms of work and it varies from place to place.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in finalising the Rajan Commit-

tee's report, the hours of work put in by these men will be taken into consideration?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think I have already given information on that. That will certainly be considered in coming to conclusions.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The hon. Minister just now said that a decision would be taken shortly. Does it mean that the decision will be taken before the next session of Parliament?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Of course, it will be here before the next session of Parliament. I believe the P. and T. Board have come to certain decisions and the papers are coming up to me shortly.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Government consider giving certain percentage of the vacancies in the regular department offices to the ED staff? Will they consider filling up these vacancies by promotion from the ED staff?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. That question does not arise though this is one of the questions which had been considered by this committee. We will see what can be done but it may lead to dissatisfaction in the minds of the permanent employees.

Cereal Chemistry

*1823. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present provision for study and research in cereal chemistry in our country is adequate for the purpose of solving the food problem; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Cereal Research Institute in the near future?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Research in Cereal Chemistry is carried on for improving the quality of foodgrains from the point of view of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, fat, minerals, trace elements, crude fibre and certain enzymes important from the point of view of baking qualities. This work is being done side by side with efforts to increase production so that there should be qualitative improvement of foodgrains along with quantitative improvement. Work on Cereal Chemistry, therefore, by itself cannot solve the country's food problem. Some work on Cereal Chemistry relating chiefly to wheat, maize and pulses has been done at the I.A.R.I. but systematic work on this subject has not been done anywhere else in India. A Cereal Research Laboratory is now being set up at the I.A.R.I. and this laboratory will also be utilised for extending work on Cereal Chemistry.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What steps are being taken to promote research in cereal chemistry in our agricultural research institutions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This matter has been taken up by us rather recently. It was only after my visit to Japan and the return of one or two farmers who went to America that attention was drawn to this aspect. This is rather a new activity and we will certainly expand it as time goes by.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the likely schemes of research to be taken up by the proposed Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The various schemes are about the watering and the use of various manures and fertilisers and seeing their effect on the various foodgrains. We see how the results are affected by green manuring and using potash and other manures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that this kind of research is being done at the Central Food Technological Research Institute and cannot this problem be passed on to that Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. The C.F.T.R.I. tries to find out what the grain once grown contains and then probably processes something and produces some other food. It is not their business to find out what kind of fertiliser, what amount of water and what climatic conditions will produce more nutritious grains.

Sindri Fertilizer

***1824. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the agency for the distribution of Sindri fertilizers to the various States;

(b) the quota allotted to each State during the year 1959; and

(c) whether steps will be taken for increasing the supply to the Southern States like Mysore and Madras?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 107].

Shri Tangamani: In the statement I find that out of 2,50,570 tons of sulphate of ammonia supplied to the various States during the year 1959-60, only 4,000 tons have been supplied to Madras and none at all to Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry. May we know whether this position will be altered in the coming year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Much depends upon what balance there is in the previous year. Here also we follow the same process. Even if the figures may sometimes be looking rather small, there is no complaint that we have not dealt with the various States equitably.

Shri Tangamani: But the point is that the sulphate of ammonia and the other fertilisers generally imported fertilisers are allocated to these States and there is always short supply. When allocation is made from the 2,50,570 tons of sulphate of ammonia which is produced in Sindri, will consideration be given to these States because every year there has been short supply? In reply to a previous question, No. 1708 on 26th April, we were told that there was short supply to the extent of 18,000 tons to the Madras State.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have to arrange the distribution in such a way that we do not cause any additional expenditure to the States in making them get their fertilisers from long distances. When we import, it is easy to divert ships to ports like Madras and that will be cheaper than getting it from Sindri.

Shri Warior: What is the special reason for excluding two States from Sindri allotments?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The same reason which I have given earlier. Sindri is a long way off from Kerala, Madras and other places and so we divert the imports to those places.

Shri Warior: Is it not a fact that the Sindri quality is much better than the imported quality and these States have asked for this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are glad that our fertiliser is regarded as better but there is not much substantial difference. The Alwaye factory is situated in Kerala and that meets most of their requirements.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: Recently, the package system has been introduced in the Tanjore District of Madras State and one of the items of this programme relates to proper manuring. In view of this will the Government allot more fertilisers to the Madras State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is one of the items in the package scheme, to supply the needs of fertilisers so far as the farmers of that district are concerned to the maximum possible extent.

Shri Mahagaonkar: Kolhapur being the chief sugarcane producing area of the district which requires more than 20,000 tons of fertilisers per year, may

I know why it has been allotted only 4,000 tons? May I know whether its quota will be increased as Kolhapur is having two more co-operative sugarcane factories in this year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: While allotting fertilisers we take all these things into consideration, and we try to do our best.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the Government is aware that a large quantity of fertilisers supplied to West Bengal is being diverted to black-market?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are complaints like that and we are trying to remedy it. We have appointed a committee to look into that.

Explosion on the 'Mobil Astral'

*1825. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 3 Indian seamen were killed and 3 others were missing following an explosion abroad the Socony Oil Company Tanker 'Mobil Astral' at Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela, in the last week of March, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, Sir. The number of casualties in the above accident is five dead, one missing and eleven injured.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what steps have been taken by the Government to realise from the company the compensation due to the families of the people who died there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The company is a Panamanian company, established in Panama, and their local agents are Messrs. Standard Vacuum Oil Co. We have approached them, and as a special case the agents have already asked their principals to grant payment of three months' wages as *ex-gratia* payment apart from other amounts due to them as workmen's compensation etc. which they have to get under the law and agreements.

Freight Rates of I.A.C.

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*1826. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathura:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 644 on the 30th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether freight rates of the Indian Airlines Corporation have since been revised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the cause of delay in arriving at these revised rates?

Shri Mohiuddin: I admit there has been delay, but the revision of rates for cargo has got to be considered from various points of view and commercial feasibility of introducing the revised rates has to be examined in detail. It may lead to loss or it may lead to considerable reduction in the cargo booked by I.A.C. These are the various considerations that have kept the matter pending.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this question is being discussed at some committee; if so, may I know how many sittings have been held by that committee so far?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of any committee, unless there is a committee of the I.A.C. itself; but I am informed that the proposals will be submitted to the Board shortly.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that air flights to Assam, Manipur and Tripura are short flights and they are operated by aircrafts that have outlived their utility, may I know whether the Government propose to give special consideration to the services in these areas while revising the freight rates?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of any proposal for special consideration at this stage.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that even food articles from other parts, especially fish from Bombay, brought to Delhi by air are sold at exorbitant prices because of these high freight charges?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir; the carriage by air is more costly than carriage by train, and it will naturally raise the prices of commodities transported by air.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Government will come forward with proposals to reduce the rates wherever they have increased the passenger fares abnormally even twice?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of any abnormal increase so far.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether it is a fact that the freight rates charged by I.A.C. are higher than those charged by the airlines of other countries?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think, Sir, broadly, that is not correct.

Distribution of Krishna River Waters

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*1827. **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishna River water distributon has been made for Koyana Project of Bombay Government, Upper Krishna Project of Mysore State and Nagarjunasagar Project of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, on what basis?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The allocation of Krishna waters to the States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore was made by the Planning Commission in its award of 1951. Consequent on the reorganisation of States in November, 1956, certain changes have been made in the territories of the States, necessitating suitable adjustments in the 1951 Award.

The matter is under examination in consultation with the States and it is proposed to convene an inter-State conference shortly to settle this matter.

Shri Sugandhi: It is nearly four years since the States were reorganised. May I know why allocations have not been made even after four years? May I know why the matter is being delayed?

Shri Hathi: The matter is being delayed because we have to get all the information from the various reorganised States. Some of the records are not available in the States, and that takes time to collect.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether the average rainfall and the present irrigation facilities will be taken into consideration while making the allotment of water?

Shri Hathi: All that was taken into consideration in the 1951 Award.

Shri Mahagaonkar: May I know when this inter-State conference will be called?

Shri Hathi: Shortly.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether while allocating the shares of Krishna waters the needs of the valley and the needs of the Krishna Basin will be given first preference, whether the irrigation needs of the Mysore area of the Krishna Basin will be fully met and the aids given to the different projects fully assessed? May I also know why administrative sanction has not yet been given to the Malaprabha project which is connected with this Krishna river, while the Koyna project and the Nagarjunasagar project are going ahead in full swing? Also, Sir, may I know whether it is true that in the Mysore State Assembly an

assurance was given by the P.W.D. Minister that this will be taken up very soon?

Shri Hathi: The question whether the Malaprabha project should be taken up in the Second Plan depends upon this investigation. The project will have to be examined. With regard to the other part of the question, whether the needs of the State will be taken into consideration, that was taken into consideration in 1951 when the Award was given, and now it is only a readjustment having regard to certain territories having gone from one State to another. It will only be a readjustment of waters on the basis of transfer of territories from one State to another.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there are complaints about the allocation of waters under the 1951 Award?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of there being complaints. For example, one of the States then was Hyderabad. Now Hyderabad State is no longer there—it is Andhra plus some other territories, Bombay has some territories from Mysore and so on. So adjustments have to be made even if there is no complaint.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it not a fact that these allocations are revised only in a period of 20 years? If so, may I know the exact reason as to why the allocations are now sought to be revised? Is it because there are some powerful influences asking for greater allocations?

Shri Hathi: The position is like this. Originally, the parties to the allocation were Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad, and also Madras. Hyderabad State is now no longer there and the various projects which were included in Hyderabad are now transferred to Mysore, Andhra and Bombay. Certain things in Madras now go to Mysore. Therefore an adjustment has to be made and we cannot wait for a period of 20 years.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Is it a fact that waters available in Krishna will be sufficient for all the States for the next 100 years; if so, may I know what exactly is the difficulty in the re-allocation of these waters to the States?

Shri Hathi: According to the demands of the States it seems that the water available in Krishna is not sufficient to meet the needs of the States. If you total up the demands of the States for waters, that exceeds the total yield.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Has there been any physical verification to find out the factual position of the waters?

Shri Hathi: Actually, that is why it has taken four years.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there will be surplus water available after allocating to these three States for taking outside Krishna Basin?

Shri Hathi: That all depends upon the investigation, I cannot say now.

Voluntary Organisations

*1828. **Shrimati Manjula Devi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-Committee appointed by the Staff Conference of the Development Commissioners did not accept the suggestion of maintaining *status quo* regarding voluntary organisations and insisted on the placing of organisations under the Rural Panchayats; and

(b) whether the integration of Social Welfare Board and other voluntary organisations with Panchayats will be done on All India or State basis?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Staff Conference of Development Commissioners recognised the need for a review of the programme for women and children so as to fit it into the pattern of Panchayati Raj,

under which all developmental activities are statutorily vested in these people's institutions. One of the possible steps visualised was that the Project Implementing Committee could be one of the statutory standing committees or a sub-committee of the Panchayati Samiti. The pattern could vary from State to State according to the arrangements agreed to between the State Social Welfare Board and the State Government.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know what is the exact position of the Central Social Welfare Board in relation to the Andhra Panchayats and the development blocks at the district level?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already stated that the State Social Welfare Board and the Andhra State Government have agreed upon certain factors to implement the programmes for women and children, but this agreement was not accepted or agreed to by the Central Social Welfare Board, and that is the rub.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the moneys allotted to the State committees of the Social Welfare Board and the local committees also will be channelised through the Community Development authorities, particularly through the block development officer?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The agreement till recently was that the Central Social Welfare Board is to contribute Rs. 96,000, the State Government, Rs. 48,000 and the block budget, Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Speaker: Through whom will they be spent? That was the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: All this money was to be spent by the P.I.C.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the social welfare agencies and the voluntary organisations cease to have independent initiative in the various welfare activities of Andhra State?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not a correct presumption.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if the Government would consider a revision of the entire outlook towards these voluntary organisations, because, of late, a large number of voluntary organisations have come up and they all look to Government for financial assistance and thereby an unhealthy atmosphere has been created. So, may I know whether Government will leave all the voluntary organisations to their own resources and their own efforts?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Government is desirous of using as many voluntary organisations as possible for developmental works, but if there are bogus organisations, Government will take care.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know how the social welfare organisations work in the urban areas, independently or otherwise, and if independently, why should there be this discrimination between the urban and the rural areas in social welfare work?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Community Development scheme has not yet gone into urban areas.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is an urban community development programme also, as the hon. Minister is aware. The democratic decentralisation that has been accepted is being contravened in this manner by central control of Panchayat Samiti over voluntary organisations. If that be so, will the Government of India see to it that this decentralisation is real decentralisation and not concentrated centralisation in the name of decentralisation?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not very happy about the statement of the hon. Member. As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Community Development is trying to decentralise its authority to the fullest extent, whereas the Central Social Welfare Board is not doing it. It can be so stated because the agreement between the State

Government and the State Social Welfare Board was not acquiesced in by the Central Social Welfare Board. Moreover, it is not correct to state that the Central Social Welfare Board is a voluntary organisation.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of subdued noise in the House. We are not able to hear anything. Hon. Members, particularly in the front benches, ought to refrain from talking.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I was saying that the Central Social Welfare Board is not entirely a voluntary organisation. It is an autonomous body working under, and on behalf of, the Education Ministry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: At the rural level, is it, in the opinion of the hon. Minister, a desirable thing to place the welfare programmes of women and children and the Gram Sevikas and the workers working in that field entirely under the control of the panchayats as is proposed to be done?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is aware that opinions are not asked during the Question Hour.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I shall put it differently, Sir. Does the hon. Minister propose to take any steps to honour and respect the freedom and integrity of the workers working in the rural areas for the welfare programme of women and children?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Panchayat Samiti is created by an Act of the local legislature, vesting in it all the responsibility of looking after both economic and social welfare of the people in the area. If the resources of these Panchayat Samitis are to be transferred to the voluntary organisations, there must be some voice of the Panchayat Samiti in the matter of voluntary organisations. What is needed is, a sort of agreement. The Andhra State was willing, whereas the Central Social Welfare Board is not willing to come to an agreement.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Panchayat Samiti at village level is the equivalent of our elected legislature or Parliament at the higher level. Then, what is the justification for the Panchayat Samiti to control the voluntary organisations, when this august body, the Parliament, does not exercise that control over the voluntary bodies getting assistance from the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: The question has developed into a debate. Next question.

Shri Amjad Ali: Sir, may I point out that Question No. 1832 deals with a subject of importance and that is agitating the public mind for a long time? I think the House will agree that we can take up that question now in preference to the others. It is about starvation deaths.

Mr. Speaker: If the House is willing—it is about starvation deaths in Mizo Hills—we can take it up.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Starvation Deaths in Mizo Hills

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*1832. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri S. A Mehdi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any starvation deaths recently in Mizo Hills district of Assam; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Reports of starvation deaths in Mizo Hills District received earlier were inquired into by the Assam Government who intimated towards the end of February 1960 that such reports were absolutely baseless. Further reports of starvation deaths since received have been referred to the Assam Government for enquiry and their report is awaited.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether a telegram was sent by the chief executive member of the Mizo District Council on the 6th April, to the Prime Minister, alleging that there were as many as 16 starvation deaths and, if so may I know what steps have the Government taken to verify this report of the chief executive member?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was the very same chief executive member who made the complaint even before to the effect that there have been starvation deaths. We instituted an enquiry through the Government of Assam and the complaints were found to be absolutely baseless. It is the very same executive officer who has repeated these allegations. With regard to the supply of food, there is absolutely no difficulty. As I have stated earlier in this House, more than two lakh maunds of rice have been supplied to Mizo district, and the overall requirement, till the end of October, is only five lakh maunds. So, there would be no difficulty. Of course, with regard to the supply, there are certain inaccessible areas which we are trying to reach as much as possible.

Shri Amjad Ali: Has it come to the notice of the Central Government that the Parliamentary Secretary from the Mizo Hills, Shri Thanrule, has resigned on this issue, on account of the apathy shown to them by the Central Government and the State Government of Assam?

12 hrs.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have also read in the Press about the report of the Parliamentary Secretary. Unfortunately, in this matter of the distress of the people, a little of politics also has crept in. There are certain political parties which are not in agreement with certain of the policies. That cannot be helped, if there are differences of opinion between the various political parties. But both the State and Central Governments have taken every step that could possibly be taken to bring relief to Mizo district. I may also submit that the State Government was very vigilant in this matter. They were apprising us of the real situation from time to time and we were also rendering whatever aid was possible.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What is the criterion for determining starvation deaths? Since prolonged starvation is always covered by complications like dysentery, may I know whether deaths from dysentery and such other causes would be taken as starvation deaths?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been mentioned even by the Prime Minister on the last occasion when it came up that even natural deaths are being attributed to famine and starvation there. I mentioned the case of a six months old boy whose death was claimed to be due to starvation. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: It was due to malnutrition. Sir, what is the use of repeating the same old story?

Mr. Speaker: The question is repeated and so the answer is repeated. What can be done?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Certain facts have come to light.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has categorically said that they have made enquiries and they have found there have been no starvation deaths.

Shri Hem Barua: After February, there have been some starvation deaths The Prime Minister is here, Sir. Is it not a fact that the Chief Executive Member of the Mizo District Council sent a telegram to the Prime Minister on the 6th April that there were 16 starvation deaths there?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister also went there, tried to make enquiries and he has given us whatever information he could gather. (*Interruptions*). I will go to the Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

C.H.S. Dispensary, Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi

S.N.Q. No. 16. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a clerk of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry died on 11th April, 1960 owing to lack of proper care and diagnosis of the disease he was suffering from, at the Contributory Health Services Dispensary at Laxmibai Nagar;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted into the matter; and

(c) if the reply to above part (b) be in the affirmative the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is a fact that an employee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting residing in the Laxmibai Nagar died on the 11th April, 1960 but there is no *prima facie* evidence of negligence or lack of due care on the part of the Medical Officers attached to the Contributory Health Service Scheme Dispensary, Laxmibai Nagar.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that when the doctor visited the patient at 8 A.M. on the 16th April, the patient was found to be aching with a serious pain and the doctor, instead of administering any relief, asked one of the members of the family to visit him in the dispensary and when he went there, instead of attending to the urgent needs of this patient, the doctor was having discussion with another gentleman on a business deal pertaining to the purchase of a car? Is it not negligence of duty?

Shri Karmarkar: The facts in so far as they have come to our notice till now are as follows. A medical officer of the CHS Dispensary, Laxmibai Nagar, was called to visit Shri Kundan Lal, an LDC in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the morning of the 11th April, 1960 at about 8.00 A.M. The visit was immediately made. At the time of the visit, Shri Kundan Lal is stated to have been found sitting up in bed and talking normally with his attendants. He complained of a slight pain in the abdomen and the chest earlier that morning. This was ascribed to flatulence. No evidence regarding any abnormal condition of the heart or lungs is said to have been found by the medical officer on the examination of the case. The offer by the medical officer to give an injection to the patient to relieve the pain is said to have been refused by the patient. Medicines were, therefore, issued for the patient's use from the dispensary. At about 9.30 A.M., the medical officer was called to visit the patient again. The medical officer who had seen Shri Kundan Lal earlier was at this time very busy with the dispensary patients and he requested a colleague of his to go and attend to the patient. The medical officer on reaching the house found the patient in a collapsed state. He gave him a stimulant injection and arranged for the case to be sent immediately to the nearby Safdarjung Hospital. The patient is reported to have been already dead before he reached the hospital.

These are the main facts of the case on the basis of the preliminary enquiry. A further investigation is being made. Death is understood to be due to coronary thrombosis. There does not appear to be any *prima facie* evidence of negligence or lack of due care.

These are the facts.

Shri Hem Barua: When the patient had a second attack at 9.30 A.M. and his relative came to the doctor, the doctor refused to go on the plea that he was very busy and he sent another colleague, of course, after a lapse of time.

Mr. Speaker: What is his question?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that when the doctor came to the patient

at 9.30 A.M. and on finding the patient in a collapsing state, suggested that the patient be carried to the Safdarjung Hospital, it was not the living patient, but the dead body that he suggested to be carried to the Safdarjung Hospital? The first visit was at 8 A.M. and second at 9.30 A.M. Why was not the patient sent to the hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: I have given the full facts in so far as they are available to me. In fact, the hon. Member exactly confirmed those facts. When the doctor went at 9.30 A.M. and found the patient in a collapsing state, he give him a stimulant injection and arranged for the patient to be sent immediately to the nearby Safdarjung Hospital. *Prima facie* it was his duty to do so, if he could not do anything more on the spot. Whether the doctor's judgment was right or wrong will be revealed in the investigation which is now being made. It is premature for me to state anything more than what I have already stated on the facts of the case.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a serious case. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is no doubt serious and that is why I have allowed this question, though it is an individual case. Number of people die in spite of proper attention.

Shri Hem Barua: He has six children.....

Mr. Speaker: It is really unfortunate. Persons with six children die and persons with one child live. What can be done? I have allowed this particular question because it was alleged that the doctor in attendance did not take proper care. I allowed the hon. Member not merely to put a question, but also give whatever information he has. The Minister has given whatever information he possesses. He does not say he has stopped with that. He says he has ordered an enquiry also. Even if I allow a full hour for this question, the hon. Members will go on repeating what they have said and the Minister will go on repeating whatever he has said. I have allowed this matter to be looked into. I am sorry I cannot allow any more supplementaries.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a humble submission? You were pleased to say that such things happen—men with six children die and men with 1 child live. In that case, this negligence would go into the head of the negligent doctors and things would worsen.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised. Hon. Members must think for themselves whether it is possible to get an answer more than what has been said. What is the good of harping upon it?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Theft of Trunk Cables at Howrah Bridge

*1829. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trunk cables from under the Howrah Bridge were recently stolen;

(b) if so, what is the price of the cables; and

(c) whether connections with other cities have been restored?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, a short length of one of the Cables laid under the bridge was stolen.

(b) Rs. 400 approximately.

(c) Yes.

Palar Basin Rules in Andhra Area

*1830. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra has drawn attention of the Centre to the need for revision of Palar Basin Rules as applicable in the Andhra area of the Basin; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

झालावाड़ रोड स्टेशन का स्टेशन मास्टर

*१८३१. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री ब्रज नारायण 'ब्रजेश' :
श्री रामोल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झालावाड़ रोड़ स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर ने ३१ मार्च, १९६० को चम्बल बांध परियोजना के एक कर्मचारी को, जो अपनी पत्नी के साथ कहीं जाना चाहता था, जान बूझ कर टिकट देने से इन्कार कर दिया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी रात कुछ व्यक्तियों ने उसकी पत्नी के साथ अमानुषिक बर्ताव किया जिससे उसे शारीरिक तथा मानसिक क्षति पहुंची ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसे अस्पताल भेजने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घटना के कारण आसपास के क्षेत्रों में बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है और वहां रहने वाले लोग यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि उस स्टेशन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र ही किसी दूसरे स्थान पर भेज दिया जाये ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां, गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस के एक सिपाही ने ऐसा किया।

(ग) पति-पत्नी में से किसी ने भी स्टेशन कर्मचारियों से डाक्टरी सहायता नहीं मांगी।

(घ) सुना गया है कि उस क्षेत्र में इस घटना से कुछ असंतोष फैल गया है और लोग चाहते हैं कि रेल-कर्मचारियों को वहां से बदल दिया जाये। लेकिन इसके लिए अभी तक कोई अर्जी नहीं मिली।

(ङ) अपराधियों के खिलाफ फ़ौजदारी मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और उन्हें गिरफ्तार और मुअत्तल किया जा चुका है। पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ?

Service Commission for P. & T. Deptt.

***1833. Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute a service commission on the lines of Railway Service Commission for the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Murder of a Railway Employee in Train

***1834. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1120-A, on the 21st December, 1959 regarding the murder of a goods clerk on the 12th December, 1959 in a second class compartment of 371 Up Hardwar Passenger Train and state the further action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The case is still under police investigation.

Electricity and Water Supply Bills, New Delhi

*1834-A. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is great resentment amongst public in New Delhi against the inflated electricity and water supply bills preferred to consumers by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of complaints against inflated bills of the New Delhi Municipal Committee runs into several thousands in a year;

(c) whether Government are aware that the New Delhi Municipal Committee is preferring elecericity bills for alleged arrears to consumers, without explaining its demand for alleged arrears and threatens to cut of supply if the alleged arrears are not paid off; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has been receiving complaints from some consumers.

(b) Out of 41,000 connections now on the list of the Committee about 150 to 200 complaints *i.e.* 0.5 per cent. of the bills preferred annually, against alleged inflated bills are received monthly by the Committee.

(c) While making demands for the arrears in respect of water and electricity supply, details of the periods involved are communicated to the consumers by the committee. Disconnections are carried out where the consumers fail to pay the dues inspite of notices served to them.

(d) There is apparently no reason for Government to intenvene in the matter.

Motor Transport Operators Strike in Bombay

*1834-B. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for the transportation of imported foodgrains in the Bombay docks due to the strike of motor transport operators in the State;

(b) the number of ships stationed in Bombay port at present and how many more are likely to arrive during this month;

(c) the reasons leading to the strike of motor transport operators; and

(d) the loss incurred due to delay in transporting the imported foodgrains to their places of destination as a result of this strike?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the strike (which lasted from 11th to 20th April) for clearance of stocks from Bombay port, the following steps were taken:

(i) loading the maximum number of wagons ex-docks;

(ii) working overtime; and

(iii) utilisation of trucks belonging to the Army and also the Bombay State Transport Corporation.

(b) The number continually varies from day to day. On 25-4-1960, five wheat tankers and one rice steamer were on berth. Four more wheat tankers had arrived but not berthed. Before the end of this month, three more wheat tankers and two rice steamers are expected to arrive.

(c) As alleged by the Bombay Motor Goods Operators and Agents Association, the strike was declared with a view to the redress of certain grievances some of which were of a purely local nature, and some of which related to existing or proposed fiscal measures of the State and the Central

Government pertaining to motor transport.

(d) About Rs. 7,000 loss occurred as shed demurrage on account of slower clearance from docks, but it is proposed to request the Port Authorities to waive its recovery.

Holiday Homes for P. & T. Employees

*1835. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for establishing holiday homes for the employees of the P. & T. Department;

(b) how many have been opened up till now and where; and

(c) whether any site near the Chilka Lake or at Puri has been selected for this purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Holiday Homes have already been established.

(b) Nine, at Mount Abu, Pachmarhi, Dalhousie (since closed), Jutogh (since closed), Ranikhet (since closed), Matheran, Baidyanath-Deoghar (since closed) Mussoorie (since closed) and Simla.

(c) No.

Maithon and Panchet Hill Hydel Stations

*1836. **Shri Warior:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total hydel capacity of Maithon and Panchet Hill Stations;

(b) the extents to which the above are being utilised at present; and

(c) the reasons why the entire power is not being utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The total hydel capacity of Maithon Station is 60,000 KW. comprising 3 units of 20,000 KW each. The total hydel capacity of Panchet Station is 40,000 KW comprising one unit only.

(b) Fully utilised.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Indebtedness in Delhi

*1837. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any estimate of the rural indebtedness in Delhi State at present;

(b) if so, what is the total estimated amount; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interest of the rural people?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Co-operative Societies are advancing in an increasing measure both short and medium term loans to their members for agricultural, industrial and consumption purposes. Taccavi loans are also being advanced by Government both for short and medium term purposes. In addition, loans are being advanced for agricultural and rural development programmes and also for the development of industry under the State Aid to Industries Act. In order to regulate private money lending the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, and the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936 have been extended to the Union Territory.

National Highway No. 34

*1838. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood damages on Malda-Khejurighat Section of National

Highway No. 34 for whose repair an estimate was sanctioned on 13th January, 1960 have been repaired now;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the estimate for the permanent bridge over the River Mahananda at Malda which was returned to the Chief Engineer, West Bengal for further modification has been received back?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) No. Sir.

Loss of Insured Parcel

*1839. **Shri Assar:**
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an insured parcel of Rupees fifty thousand was stolen from the R.M.S. bogie of Bombay-Howrah Mail on the 17th April, 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this connection?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conversion of Renigunta-Tirupati Line

*1841. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 30th November, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to convert the Renigunta-Tirupati metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The proposal is still being examined by the Southern Railway and their report is expected shortly.

Rupnarain River

*1842. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the River Rupnarain in West Bengal is formed by the confluence of the Bhailkisor and Silai rivers at Bondor, about 43 miles from Hooghly point;

(b) whether it is also joined by various Khals which offtake from the Damodar river;

(c) if so, whether at present the receptibility of tidal water in the Rupnarain has awfully deteriorated and has affected the navigability of the Hooghly river; and

(d) what steps are being taken to see that the Rupnarain will get into its former position and help the navigability of the river Hooghly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Rupnarain in West Bengal is formed by the confluence of Sankri (Dwarakeshwari) and Silai rivers at Bandone about 43 miles from Hooghly point;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Coupons for West Bengal Legislators

*1843. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that West Bengal Legislators have been permit-

ted to travel on Indian Railways in connection with their work on milage coupon basis to be paid by West Bengal Legislative Department?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes, Sir.

Centralised traffic Control on Railways

*1844. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce centralised traffic control on selected sections of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the nature of such centralised control?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Dacoity at Bithoria Railway Station

*1845. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoits raided the Bithoria railway station on the Bhind-Gwalior narrow gauge section of the Central Railway on the 4th April, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the raid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the night of 4-4-1960, a gang of about 10-12 dacoits raided Rethora-Kalan (and not Bithoria) station on the Gwalior-Bhind narrow gauge section of the Central Railway. They effected their entry by removing the iron bars of the window, and assaulted the Station Master, a Gangman and a Pointsman who were inside the station office and broke open the ticket tube. Medical aid was rendered to the injured persons by the Assistant Surgeon Gwalior. A case has been registered by the G.R.P. Gwalior. under section 397 IPC and investigations are proceeding.

International Civil Aviation Organisation

*1846. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 8th April, 1960 the International Civil Aviation Organisation at Montreal endorsed the proposal of United States in preference to Britain's regarding Decca navigational system; and

(b) if so, the stand taken by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table. of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 108].

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिलों में डाक तथा तार की सुविधायें

*१८४७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हाल में बनाये गये तीन सीमावर्ती जिलों, अर्थात् चमौली, पथौरागढ और उत्तरकाशी में शीघ्र डाक तथा तार की सुविधायें पहुंचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : अपेक्षित विवरण लोक सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

सीमावर्ती जिले चमोली, पथौरागढ तथा उत्तरकाशी में डाक सुविधाऐं पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं । उक्त सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए समूचे उत्तरकाशी जिले में, तेजाम तथा असकोट से परे जिला पथौरागढ़ और जिला चमोली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में डाकघरों के खोलने से होने वाली हानि की सीमा में ढील दे दी गई है । जिला पथौरागढ़ में ६ नए डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है । जिला चमोली और उत्तरकाशी में कुछ और डाक घरों के खोलने तथा कुछ डाक घरों

के स्तर को ऊंचा करने के प्रस्ताव सक्रिय रूप से विचराधीन हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ सामयिक डाकघरों को पूरे साल काम करने वाले डाकघरों में परिवर्त्तित करने की संभावना भी है। डाक-वितरण प्रणाली में भी कुछ प्रस्तावित संशोधन किए जायेंगे।

चमोली और पथौरागढ़ में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं। उत्तरकाशी में एक सामयिक बेतार-केन्द्र वर्ष में ६ महीने कार्य करता है। टेलीफोन तथा तार-लाइनें सुलभ कराने की योजना के परीक्षण भी किये जा रहे हैं।

नौ उप-मण्डलीय कस्बों में से दो स्थानों—जोशीमठ और कर्णप्रयाग में तार व टेलीफोन सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं। शेष स्थानों के लिए प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link

*1847-A. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the statement made by the Minister of Finance, Mysore State, in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th April, 1960 that a decision in respect of the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore rail link has been taken;

(b) if so, when the construction is likely to commence; and

(c) whether any amount will be allotted during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes Sir; Govt. have seen press reports of the statement. However, no decision has yet been taken in regard to the construction of this line.

Air Fare Concession for Students

*1848. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Indian Airlines Corporation to encourage air travel; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to give students concession at half of the single fare for travelling to their homes and other places of artistic and educational importance?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Some of the important steps taken by the Indian Airlines Corporation to encourage air travel are:—

(i) Introduction of better and faster aircraft on trunk routes, *viz.*, Viscount and Skymaster.

(ii) Offering concessions for return journey on sectors having lean traffic potential.

(iii) Giving circle-trip rebates for journeys starting and terminating at the same point without break.

(iv) Providing connections wherever possible, particularly at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras between the trunk services and regional operations.

(v) Linking up hill-stations on its net-work with a view to developing home tourism.

(vi) Improving Passengers' amenities—hot meals on trunk routes, expeditious confirmation of onward reservations by use of teleprinter channels and W.T. facilities.

(vii) Providing charters for special groups and parties.

(viii) Encouraging movement of freight by air by offering bulk, commodity and special rates etc.

(b) No. Sir.

Noiseless Trains

*1850. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 185 on the 20th November, 1959 and state what stage is the question of reducing noise in trains and acceleration of speed of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): For eliminating noise from the trains the main measure to be adopted is welding of rails in long lengths and this is being done on a programmed basis.

As regards acceleration of trains the new builds of passenger engines are sufficiently powerful to haul the trains at the optimum speeds. The scope for increasing the speeds further is, however, limited on account of the necessity to have a larger number of coaches on passenger trains in order to relieve overcrowding.

Carpeting Runways with Foam

*1851. **Shri Raghnuath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiment of carpeting runways with foam has proved successful in facilitating aircraft to make a wheels-up landing; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to introduce the system?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) According to recent Press reports, Royal Air Force have developed a system of carpeting runway with foam to aid aircraft making a wheels-up landing in the event of mechanical failure. However, detailed information about this system devised by Royal Air Force is not available nor has the International Civil Aviation Organisation accepted it so far as a recognised practice for civil aircraft.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Foodgrains Dealers, Delhi

*1852. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 foodgrains dealers in Najafgarh and Narela in Delhi State are on strike for the last six weeks as a protest against the enforcement of the Bombay Agriculture Produce Marketing Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir. The foodgrains dealers remained on strike for a period of two weeks and the strike was called off on the 18th April, 1960, for negotiations with the Delhi Administration.

(b) The grievances of the dealers are being considered sympathetically by the Delhi Administration.

Corruption Cases on N. Railway

2871. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 31st March, 1960; and

(b) the nature of the cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 114.

(b) (1) Accummulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income. 8

(2) Acceptance of illegal gratification. 30

(3) Cheating. 20

(4) Misappropriation of Government money. 12

(5) Falsification of records. 9

(6) Misuse of Railway Materials and labour.	13
(7) Misuse of Passes and P.T.Os.	9
(8) Accepting materials and works below specification.	10
(9) Issuing excessive materials to contractors.	2
(10) Manipulation in measurement books.	1
	144

Corruption Cases on S. Railway

2872. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees of all classes in each of the Divisions of the Southern Railway during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number of cases:—

Divisions	1958-59	1959-60 (upto Feb. 1960)
Rayapuram	51	35
Mysore	14	13
Vijayawada	33	27
Guntakal	18	13
Madura .	17	17
Trichinopoly .	17	17
Olavakkot . .	11	11
Hubli . . .	3	6

Nature of cases:—

Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification. Ticketless travel and resale of tickets. Misuse of Railway materials and labour False claim of T.A. and house rent. Misuse of Passes & P.T.O.s. Subletting of Railway Quarters. Underweighment of parcels. Misappropriation of Railway cash. Non-collection of demurrage and freight charges. Theft and pilferage of Railway properties, etc.

(b)	1958-59	1959-60 (upto Feb.' 60)
	5	1
(c)	6	7

These figures refer to cases tried in Law Courts. Number of staff penalised as a result of departmental action are given below:—

149 163.

Dhariwal and Batala Stations

2873. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the income from goods and passenger traffic at the Dhariwal and Batala Stations separately on the Northern Railway from the 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960 (Month-wise)?

The Deputy Minster of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 109].

N. Railway Earnings

2874. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings on the Northern Railway from goods and passenger traffic separately from the 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960; and

(b) how do the same compare with the corresponding period during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(*Figures in Lakhs*)

	Earnings in	
	Goods	*Passenger*
(*a*) Ist April, 1959 to 29th February, 1960 * . .	33,10	21,39
(*b*) Ist April, 1958 to 28th February 1959 . .	30,62	18,68
Ist April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959 . .	35,22	20,63

*The figures of earnings for March, 1960 are not yet available pending closing of the accounts for 1959-60 which will include also the usual annual adjustments for certain items.

Selection Posts on Railways

2875. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Siddiah:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of selection posts vacant in each Railway as on 1st April, 1960;

(b) the progress since made in filling up the vacancies; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who have been promoted to fill up these vacancies (cadre-wise) so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Accidents

2876. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of minor accidents and derailments relating to trains were more in 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59;

(b) if so, the number of such accidents and derailments during the period from November, 1959 to 31st March, 1960;

(c) the causes of the accidents and derailments; and

(d) the number of persons injured or killed as a result of these accidents and the number of railway employees among them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, the total number of train accidents during the year 1959-60 were slightly less as compared to the corresponding figure of 1958-59, though derailments were more as would be observed from the following figures:

Category	1958-59	1959-60
Collisions	108	109
Derailments	1,390	1,458
Trains running into Road traffic at Level crossing	150	129
Fires in trains	367	305
TOTAL	2,015	2,001

(b) The number of such accidents during the period from November 1959 to February 1960 were as follows:

Category	Total No.
Collisions	43
Derailments	462
Trains running into Road traffic at Level crossing	55
Fires in trains	93
TOTAL	653

Particulars for the month of March, 1960 are not yet available.

(c) A cause-wise analysis of these accidents is as under:

Cause	No. of accidents due to
Failure of Railway Staff	325
Failure of Equipment (Mechanical, Electrical track etc.)	76
Failure of other than Railway staff	53
Sabotage or tampering with track	2
Other miscellaneous causes	76
Cause not yet finalised	121
Total	653

(*d*)	Killed	Injured
Railway employees	..	59
Others	8	213
Total	8	272

National Malaria Control Programme

2877. Shri Bhagavati: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what results have been achieved so far in the matter of eradication of malaria in different States under the National Malaria Control Programme;

(b) in how many units intensive spraying programme has been completed in Assam in general and in the hills in particular;

(c) whether mosquitoes have been found to be resistant to D.D.T. in certain parts of Assam; and

(d) if so, what alternative measures have been taken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There has been a substantial reduction in malaria transmission in almost all the States.

(b) Intensive spraying has been completed in all the 14 units including 4 units in the hills area.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

Reservation of Posts for S.C. & S.T. on Railways

2878. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have issued intructions to all the Railways not to fill up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by others without the prior approval of the Board;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railways, in spite of the Board's directive, are filling the reserved posts by others even though the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are readily available on the panel; and

(d) if so, the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which have been filled up by others in each Railway upto the 1st February, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 110]

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Recruitment on Railways

2879. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were recruited in all the Railways since 26th January, 1960 in different departments in each class of appointments;

(b) how many of these are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is filled up each year;

(d) if not, what is the deficiency department-wise as on the 1st January, 1960; and

(e) what special steps are being taken to make good the deficiency?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pathankot Station

2880. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at the Pathankot Station, Northern Railway, in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

Incoming	5,87,546
Outgoing	6,87,764

Ceiling for I.&P. Sector of the Annual Plan for 1960-61 of Orissa

2881. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been fixed by the Planning Commission as ceiling

for Irrigation and Power sector of the Annual Plan, 1960-61 of Orissa State; and

(b) the details of such allocation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 883·02 lakhs has been fixed by the Planning Commission for Irrigation and Power Sectors of the Annual Plan 1960-61 of Orissa as per details given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs
Hirakud Stage I	Nil
Hirakud Stage II	290·00
Delta Irrigation	380·00
Other Irrigation	96 57
Other Power Projects	116·45
TOTAL	883·02

S.C. and S.T. Employees on C. Railway

2882. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appointed on the Central Railway during 1959-60, class-wise; and

(b) whether seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for technical posts also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information for the period 1-4-59 to 15-3—60 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 111].

(b) Yes.

Aid for Punjab Land Reforms

2883. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have approached Government for any financial assistance in connection with the fixation of ceiling on land; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Laws were enacted some time ago—

(a) imposing a ceiling on land in the former Pepsu area now included in the Punjab State; and

(b) in the former Punjab area, empowering the State Government to acquire surplus lands above the permissible limit for the resettlement of tenants ejected or to be ejected in exercise of the landowners' right of resumption.

The State Government submitted a scheme in 1959 for Central assistance for settlement of agricultural labourers and tenants on the surplus lands with a total estimated cost of Rs. 2·66 crores. The scheme included (i) Rs. 1·6 crores for payment of compensation to the owners for the surplus lands above the ceiling; (ii) Rs. 12·4 lakhs for additional administrative and field staff; and (iii) Rs. 1 lakh for expenditure on the Pepsu Land Commission.

According to the approved pattern, no financial assistance from the Centre is admissible in regard to these items. It was suggested in the Second Five Year Plan that the imposition of ceiling should not throw any additional liability on State Governments, the amount of compensation and interest payable to the owners being recovered in instalments from the persons to whom lands are allotted.

Expenditure on additional administrative or field staff or on Land Commission is to be met by the State Government from their own resources.

This was explained to the State Government and they were requested to prepare to revised scheme for resettlement. The State Government has subsequently revised the scheme to make it conform to the existing pattern for resettlement schemes. The revised scheme is, however, proposed to be taken up for execution by the State Government during the Third Five Year Plan.

Paddy Cultivation in Himachal Pradesh

2884. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under paddy cultivation in Himachal Pradesh this year and how much of this is under the Japanese method of cultivation; and

(b) how much yield is expected?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total area expected to come under paddy cultivation during the current year is about 1,11,000 acres including 7,000 acres under Japanese method.

(b) An additional yield of about 9,800 maunds is expected under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Co-operative Societies in Delhi

2885. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal cases were filed by the Co-operative Department of Delhi against individuals and Societies from 1953 to 1959;

(b) in how many cases the Department secured conviction and how many were dismissed by the courts; and

(c) how many cases are still pending and for how long?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Two criminal cases were filed by the Co-operative Department of Delhi during this period. Both the cases were against individuals. In the first case one individual was challaned and the Court convicted him. In the second case two individuals had been challaned and the case is pending in the Court since July, 1959.

Post Offices in Punjab

2886. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices, Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened in Punjab (District-wise) during 1959;

(b) the total amount spent thereon;

(c) how many Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(d) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of the District	No. of Post Offices opened.
1.	Ambala	7
2.	Amritsar	4
3.	Bhatinda	5
4.	Kangra	24
5.	Ferozepore	8
6.	Gurdaspur	..
7.	Gurgaon	2
8.	Hoshiarpur	10
9.	Hissar	15
10.	Jullundur	7
11.	Kapurthala	1
12.	Karnal	22
13.	Ludhiana	3
14.	Mohindergarh	14
15.	Patiala	3
16.	Rohtak	3
17.	Sangrur	7
18.	Simla	..
	TOTAL	135

(b) Rs. 48,459·56 nP.

(c) 480.

(d) Rs. 1,67,484·31 nP.

Soil Conservation in Delhi

2887. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the soil conservation programme in Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) whether the scheme has been successful?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Details indicating progress made in the execution of different schemes under the soil conservation programme in Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan are given below:—

Description of Scheme	Financial outlay for the Plan Period	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-60	Plan targets	Achievement upto 31-3-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(Rs. in lakhs).	(Rs. in lakhs).	(Acres)	(Acres)
1. Planting trees along the irrigation channels, Railway tracks and Road sides . . .	0·95	0·658	475	329
2. Development of Northern and Southern Ridges of Delhi and New Delhi . . .	3·80	1·206	1,900	756
3. Afforestation along Jamuna Banks to bind the soil	1·90	0·877	1,900	982
4. Afforestation and Soil Conservation on Aravali Hills South of Delhi	2·85	1·23	1,900	1,402
5. Demonstration Dry Farming-*cum*-Contour Bunding Scheme (Scheme started in 1959-60).	1·00	0·033	1,000	672 (Area surveyed) 15 (Area Contour Bunded)

उरई स्टेशन

२८८८. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के उरई स्टेशन पर १ जनवरी, १९६० से ३१ मार्च, १९६० तक दिन के समय कितने यात्री गाड़ियों पर चढ़े ; और

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिए वहां प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सुबह ६ बजे से शाम के ६ बजे तक उरई स्टेशन से छूटने वाली गाड़ियों में २१,७९३ यात्री चढ़े ।

(ख) ११२० वर्ग फुट का एक प्रतीक्षालय पहले ही बना हुआ है । चालू वर्ष में इसे बड़ा कर देने का विचार है ।

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

2889. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals, for some modification to the Tungabhadra High Level canal scheme 1st Stage by which the eventual diversion of available natural flows in the Pennar could be effected for irrigation in the Pulivendla Block, proposed by the Chief

Engineer, Irrigation, Andhra Pradesh have been examined;

(b) what are the proposals;

(c) whether the proposals have been approved by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and forwarded to the Central Government;

(d) if so, what is the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, at what stage are the proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such proposals have been received.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

2890. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent structures like bridges etc. under construction during the execution of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme Stage I are designed and are being constructed as per the specifications and estimates proposed for the full scheme (comprising both stages I and II) so that the widening of these items does not arise during the execution of the II phase; and

(b) whether it would be necessary to widen the bridges etc. during the execution of the II stage of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Veterinary Doctors

2891. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many veterinary doctors are there at present in India;

(b) whether the targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan will be achieved;

(c) the number of colleges which have produced the required quota;

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there are sufficient number of colleges to meet the demand of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(f) if not, the measures under contemplation to meet the demand?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Accurate information with regard to the number of Veterinary Doctors in India is not available. However, it is roughly estimated that there are at present about 8,000 veterinary graduates and Diploma holders in the country.

(b) and (d). A target for training of 3,000 Veterinary graduates and 2,000 Two-year Emergency Course Diploma holders in Veterinary Science was fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan. The output of Veterinary graduates and Two-year Emergency Course Diploma holders during the first four years of the Plan is 2,214 and 1,621 respectively. Taking into account the estimated output of the trained personnel during the last year of the Plan, the target fixed for the Second Plan is likely to be fully achieved.

(c) The trained personnel referred to under (b) and (d) above were turned out by fourteen Veterinary Colleges and nine centres established for running a two-year emergency course in veterinary science.

(e) and (f). There are at present sixteen Veterinary Colleges in the country and one more veterinary college is likely to be started during 1960 as a constituent college of the Agricultural University at Rudrapur in U.P. In order to meet the estimated demand for Veterinary graduates during the Third Five-Year Plan, the Working Group on Animal Husbandry appointed by the Planning Commission to work out proposals for the

Third Five-Year Plan, has recommended the establishment of two more Veterinary Colleges during the Third Five-Year Plan. This recommendation is at present under consideration of the Government.

Medical Practitioners

2892. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors of modern medicine in India;

(b) whether the targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan will be achieved;

(c) the number of medical colleges which have produced the required quota; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) According to a study made by the Planning Commission, it was estimated that the number of doctors in 1956 was 71,600.

(b) Yes.

(c) Each Medical College is producing doctors according to its capacity.

(d) Does not arise.

Agriculture Graduates

2893. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many agriculture graduates are there at present in India;

(b) whether the targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan period will be achieved;

(c) the number of colleges which have produced the required quota;

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there are sufficient sources to meet the demand during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(f) if not, the measures that are necessary to be taken to meet the demand?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Accurate information with regard to the number of Agricultural graduates in India is not available. However, it is roughly estimated that there are at present about 15,000 such graduates in the country.

(b) Yes.

(c) 32.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). In order to meet the estimated demand of agriculture graduates during the Third Five-Year Plan, the Working Group on Agricultural Production appointed by the Planning Commission to work out proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan has recommended the expansion of training facilities in the existing Agricultural Colleges to the maximum extent possible and establishment of nine new Agricultural Colleges in the country. This recommendation is at present under consideration of the Government.

Electrification of Stations in Andhra Pradesh

2894. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Stations in Andhra Pradesh have been electrified so far;

(b) whether some stations have not been electrified so far even though electricity is available; and

(c) if so, when they will be electrified?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Such statistics are not maintained State-wise.

Information by Railway Zones or Divisions|Districts can, however, be supplied if required.

Family Planning Centres in Poona

2895. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of new Family Planning Centres to be opened during 1960-61 in the Poona District of the Bombay State and their places of location?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Three family planning centres are proposed to be opened in the Poona District of the Bombay State during 1960-61 at **Saswad**, Dhamni and Paud.

बद्रीनाथ सड़क पर विश्राम गृह

२८९६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ३ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तराखंड के बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ क्षेत्र में तीर्थ मार्गों पर विश्राम गृह बनाने के कार्य में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११२]।

Irrigation and Power Potential of Indian Rivers

2897. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 76 on the 17th November, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in the work of overall study of the Irrigation and Power potential of the remaining river zones and sub-zones?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Further to the information given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 76 on the 17th November, 1959, the progress of the studies is as under:

Irrigation potential:

West flowing rivers falling into the Arabian Sea.

Rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea above Narmada and below Indus:

Studies have been completed. The draft report is nearing completion.

East flowing rivers falling into the Bay of Bengal.

Pennar river:

Studies have almost been completed.

Brahmaputra river basin.

Brahmaputra river basin:

Preliminary studies are in progress and are expected to be completed within two months.

Power potential:

There is no further progress to report.

P. & T. Building, Chandigarh

2898. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 479 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of construction of an eleven storeyed building or another smaller building for Central Posts and Telegraphs Office at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Discussions of a preliminary nature were held with the Punjab

Government in March, 1960, regarding the proposal for constructing a multi-storeyed building in Sector 17. The matter is under further examination.

The smaller building proposed in Sector 22 has not yet been sanctioned. The estimate for the work is awaited.

Janata Meals Service Scheme

2899. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 83 on the 17th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any assessment of the working of the new Janata Meal Service Scheme has since been made; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to extend it to other stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to continue the experiment for some more time at the stations at which the service is now available, before considering its extension to other stations generally.

Mob Attacks on Railways

2900. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of mob attack on Railway-men and Railway property have taken place during the last four months;

(b) whether a statement of the nature of these attacks and action taken would be laid on the Table; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken to deal with such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 26.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* **Appendix IV,** annexure No. 113].

हिमाचल प्रदेश में फलों की खती

२९०१. **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रों में, जो सेब और आलुओं की खेती के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, उगाये जा सकने वाले अन्य प्रकार के फलों के संबंध में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में राजकीय प्रयोगात्मक फार्मों में किये गये अनुसंधान कार्य के परिणाम स्वरूप, सेब और आलू की खेती के लिये अनुपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में निम्न प्रकार और किस्मों के फल नकदी-फसल के रूप में उपमोगी पाये गये हैं :—

(१) अनार—बेदाना

(२) अमरूद-सेब-दाना भद्री और भद्री

(३) मीठे सन्तरे—रक्त जैसी लाल भद्री

(४) नींबू—बिना बीज के

(५) सन्तरा आरेंज-किन्नो (Orange Kinnow)

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मेवे

२९०२. **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासू के चीनी नामक स्थान में मेवों के विकास के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहेहैं ; और

(ख) उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीनी क्षेत्र में मेवों के विकास के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये गये या उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

(१) दो फल अनुसंधान स्टेशन, एक दृढ़फल (nuts) और अन्य मेवों के लिये तथा दूसरा किशमिशी अंगूर के लिये, क्रमशः १९५५ और १९५७ से चीनी क्षेत्र में चल रहे हैं ।

(२) दो मेवे उत्पादन के बाग, एक रिब्बा और दूसरा किलबा में क्रमशः १९५८–५९ और १९५९–६० में लगाये गये और एक जल्दी ही लगाये जाने की आशा है ।

(३) किसानों को अति उत्तम किस्मों के फलों के पौधे रियायती दरों पर बांटे जा रहे हैं ।

(४) सन १९५७ से रामपुर में 'लावी' मेले पर एक फल प्रदर्शनी की जाती है ।

(ख) (१) सारे संसार से इकट्ठे किये गये अनेक मेवों की ३९ किस्मों में से, अधिक विशेषता रखने वाली कुछ किस्मों को छांट लिया गया है और किसानों को बांटने के लिये उनका प्रचार किया जा रहा है ।

(२) इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को अभी तक ३०,००० फल के पौधे दिये गये हैं ।

Telegraph and Telephone Services in Bombay State

2903. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay have submitted a scheme to provide adequate telegraph and telephone services at Sidhaswar and Yeldari Project in Parbhani district of Bombay State; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to improve them?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A requisition for providing a telephone line to Yeldari Dam Site, *via* Sidhaswar, has been received from the State Government.

(b) The work has been included in the programme for 1960-61.

Raised Platforms on C. Railway

2904. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the level of platforms of some stations on the Manmad-Kachigaunda section of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the names of such stations; and

(c) when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The platforms of Arts College Halt and Jamai Osmania stations are proposed to be raised. The work has been sanctioned and is being taken in hand.

Robberies on Central Railway

2905. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Central Railway during the last three months;

(b) the number of them in which the culprits have been discovered; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the crime?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Four cases of robberies were reported

on the Central Railway during the period 15-11-1959 to 15-2-1960 and culprits in all these cases have been apprehended.

(c) A statement is attached, laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(i) Government Railway Police escort Passenger carrying trains during night time over affected section;

(ii) train Guards and escorting staff have been instructed to make frequent checks on ladies compartments;

(iii) a lady travelling in I Class alone or with children under 12 years of age at night, is permitted to take with her a female attendant holding a III class ticket;

(iv) one dog is permitted to be taken in 1st class ladies compartment on payment of usual charges;

(v) provision of latches in upper class and ladies compartments to properly secure the doors from inside the compartment;

(vi) R.P.F. armed escorts have been detailed to guard vulnerable points and affected yards;

(vii) foot patrolling is done by R.P.F. staff on the track in the affected areas;

(viii) night goods trains running through the sections notorious for running train thefts are regularly escorted by the R.P.F.;

(ix) periodical co-ordinating meetings by R.P.F., G.R.P. and local police are held at Gazetted and Inspectorial level to secure close liaison with each other to curb crime on railways;

(x) launching of frequent drives to round up trespassers and suspicious persons in yards and other Railway premises and their prosecution under Section 122 I.R.A.

Community Development Conference at Mysore

2906. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state what are the recommendations of the Community Development Conference held at Mysore in July, 1959 which have been implemented so far or are proposed to be implemented in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 114.]

Telegraph and Telephone Lines in Varanasi Division

2907. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of telegrams handled daily on Azamgarh-Lalganj line in Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend Azamgarh-Lalganj telegraph and telephone line to Varanasi; and

(c) what more extensions of telephone and telegraph lines in the Varanasi and neighbouring regions are under consideration at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 136.

(b) None.

(c) It is proposed to open P.C.Os. at Lar, Bilthara and Kalika.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में गोबर का उपयोग

२९०८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में गोबर का ईंधन के रूप में दुरुपयोग किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के बड़े बड़े गावों में ऐसे संयंत्र लगाने की कोई योजना है, जिससे गैस निकाली जा सके ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां । उन कम ऊंचाई वाले स्थानों में गोबर ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है जहां पर अधिक आबादी होने के कारण ईंधन की लकड़ी की कमी है ।

(ख) एक गोबर गैस प्लांट कृषि अनुसंधान स्टेशन, धौलाकुंआ पर लगा दिया गया है । बड़े गांवों में ऐसे प्लांटों के लगाने के लिये कदम उठाने से पहले इसकी उपयोगिता को देखा जा रहा है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश का पंचायत विभाग

२९०९. **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री हेम राज :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के पंचायत विभाग ने वर्ष १९५९–६० में लिखित प्रचार पर कितना व्यय किया ; और

(ख) कौन कौन सी पुस्तिकायें और लेख लिखे और बांटे गये ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के पंचायत विभाग ने १९५९–६० में लिखित प्रचार पर कोई भी खर्चा नहीं किया है क्योंकि सामग्री हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के छापेखाने में छापी गई थी । छापेखाने का अपना समेकित बजट है और उस बजट का कोई विभागानुसार विभाजन नहीं है ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित पुस्तिकायें छापी तथा पंचायतों में बांटी गई ।

(१) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतों द्वारा की गई प्रगति संबंधी प्रतिवेदन ।

(२) सवीनियर ।

(३) हिमाचल प्रदेश में न्याय पंचायतों की रचना तथा कार्य चालन संबंधी पुस्तिका ।

Co-operative Societies on Railways

2910. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work done to encourage the development of co-operative societies in various departments of Railways;

(b) at how many Railway Stations on each of the Railways vending contracts have been given to co-operative societies of vendors; and

(c) whether Government propose to award more and more contracts to such co-operative societies in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Government afford encouragement to Railwaymen to form Consumer Co-operative Societies wherever there is need for them. Suitable railway buildings are allotted to these societies on a concessional rent and the construction of new buildings has also been sanctioned at selected stations to house these societies. Subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent. of the administrative and establishment charges incurred by them during the first three years of their working are also given by the Railways.

The dues of Railwaymen's Co-operative Credit Societies recognised by the railways are recovered from the salary bills. The officers of the railways take active part in their management, in several cases as *ex-officio* Chairman and Vice-Chairman of these Societies.

It is also the policy of Government to encourage genuine co-operative societies consisting of actual workers by entrusting them with contracts for handling and transhipment of goods etc. on Railways.

(b) Two on the Northern Railway and one on the North Eastern Railway.

(c) The instructions to railways now in force are to the effect that as opportunities arise they should award catering or vending contracts at one or two stations on each zonal railway, on an experimental basis, to registered co-operative societies consisting mostly of actual workers. The question of alloting more such contracts to co-operative societies will be considered in the light of the results of this experiment.

Railway Officers

2911. { **Shri Yadav:** / **Shri Siddiah:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I and II officers separately;

(b) the number amongst them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, department-wise in each Class;

(c) what is the percentage of those confirmed in each of the two categories; and

(d) the procedure laid down for the promotion of Class II Officers to Class I posts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a)

Class I.	Class II.
1848.	1784

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid o nthe Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 115].

(c) Class I.	Class II.
80 per cent.	26 per cent.

(d) Promotions of Class II Officers to Class I are made by a positive act of selection. Selections are made through the agency of a Departmental Promotion Committee, consisting of two Directors of the Railway Ministry and one Member of the U.P.S.C., who also acts as Chairman of this Committee. The D.P.C. makes its recommendations on the basis of the service records and C. Rs. of the officers concerned.

Burdwan Station Loco shed

2912. **Shri Subiman Ghose**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of construction of the loco shed in the Burdwan Station, Eastern Railway and when it was constructed;

(b) whether it has been dismantled;

(c) if so, the cost of dismantling and when it was dismantled; and

(d) the reasons for construction and dismantling the locoshed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

It was decided in 1954 that all suburban and mainline sections in Calcutta area should be electrified for operation on D.C. 3,000 volts system. Accordingly electrification of these areas was programmed. To cater to the needs of the D.C. electric locos operating on these sections, it was necessary to build a loco shed at Burdwan which was the common terminal where all locos under operation could be withdrawn conveniently for attention. Accordingly a loco shed was completed at Burdwan in June 1957 at a cost of Rs. 1,21,913. Later on in August, 1957, considering the operational and financial advantages of the A.C. system it was decided that all mainline and suburban sections on Eastern and South-Eastern Railways which were programmed for electrification should be operated on 25 KV. A.C. Single Phase system. It was also decided that section Howrah-Burdwan and Sheoraphuli-Tarakeshwar branch where work on electrification for D.C. 3,000 volts system was nearing completion should be completed but when the contiguous areas are electrified for 25 KV A.C. Single Phase system this section should also be converted for operation on 25 KV A.C. Single Phase system.

With the change in policy as explained above, the number of D.C. locos which were required to be inspected and maintained was very much reduced and inspection facilities required for this smaller number were provided in the Howrah Car Shed. There was, therefore, no longer any necessity for the retention of the electric loco shed built at Burdwan. As a shed of the same size was required at Muri the shed built at Burdwan has been dismantled and re-erected at Muri. The cost of dismantling was Rs. 4,670.

Chatham Saw Mill

2913. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of band-saw blades of various sizes and value thereof, purchased by the new American 8-band saw mill at Chatham since it started functioning;

(b) how many of them have been used so far and how many are in stock;

(c) what have been the corresponding purchases and consumption of the circular saws in the old mill;

(d) the percentages of wastage of each saw mill, and the total quantities of timber sawn in each mill up to date since the new American band-saw mill started functioning; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that old mill has been sawing only those logs which have been rejected for sawing by the band-saw Mill?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The information is contained in the Statement laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 116].

(c) The information is contained in the Statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 116].

(d) The in take and out-turn of the Circular Mill and the Band Mill and the percentage of wastage in each, are given in the Statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 116].

(e) No, Sir.

Anti-Corruption Organisation on N. Railway

2914. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the achievements of the anti-corruption organisation on the Northern Railway during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): During 1959-60 the Vigilance Organisation on the Northern Railway detected 52 cases *prima facie* meriting departmental action; in addition 23 cases were referred to the Special Police Establishment for further investigation. These cases related to bribery, various types of frauds, forgery, manipulation of records and misappropriation of Government money and other forms of corruption.

A drive for checking weighment of parcels and goods were organised, which resulted in detection of 35 cases of under-weighments.

The Engineering Vigilance Cell detected 11 cases pertaining to acceptance of materials and works below specification, manipulations in measurement books, issue of excessive materials, shortage of stores and irregularities in accounts. Savings to the extent of Rs. 23,375·25 nP. were effected by way of recovery of over-payments made to contractors.

Procedural defects providing scope for corrupt practices were brought to the notice of officials concerned and suggestions were made regarding shifting of employees of doubtful integrity from important positions.

Punishments inflicted on the staff during the period in cases detected by the Vigilance Organisation were as under:—

1. Dismissal from service—1.
2. Removal from and termination of service—9.

3. Reduction—3.
4. Stoppage of increments—43.
5. Other punishments—23.

I.A.R.I. and I.V.R.I.

2915. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure has been laid down with regard to recognition of the trade unions formed in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Labour was also consulted in doing so;

(c) whether any similar procedure has been laid down with regard to formation of works committees; and

(d) whether the workers' representatives on the works committees would be taken by nomination by the recognised unions, or the same will be elected by the workers?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). No specific procedure has been laid down by this Ministry. The Ministry of Labour and Employment are, however, consulted in such matters, as and when necessary.

(d) Since there are no recognised trade unions at the I.A.R.I. and I.V.R.I. at present, the question of nomination of workers' representatives on the Works Committee by their recognised unions does not arise.

A Works Committee has been formed at the I.A.R.I. in consultation with the Labour Commissioner. The representatives of the workers on the Works Committee have been elected by the various categories of workers.

The question of the setting up a Works Committee at the I.V.R.I. is under consideration.

Promotion of Class II Officers

2916. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class II officers promoted to Class I service according to 33 1|3 per cent. quota laid down in 1953; and

(b) the details of such promotions (department-wise) from the date the revised policy was declared?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 302 Class II Officers, 293 of whom were confirmed in Class II and the remaining 9 were officiating in Class II, have been permanently promoted to Class I, since 1-4-1953, the date from which the quota of 33 1|3 per cent. was enforced for promotions from Class II to Class I.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 117].

Ex-Servicemen in Railway Service

2917. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Defence Services employed by each zonal railway after their release from the forces as on the 31st January, 1960;

(b) the number of officers out of them who are less than 40 years in age;

(c) the reasons for the delay in their confirmation; and

(d) the policy governing the fixation of seniority of the officers *vis-a-vis* others holding similar posts in officiating capacity on promotion from Class III on the date of appointment of the ex-Defence Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number of such officers railway-wise is as under:—

Central.	4
Eastern.	6

Northern.	8
North-Eastern.	7
Northeast Frontier.	2
Southern.	4
South-Eastern.	9
Western.	8

(b) 8.

(c) They were specifically appointed in a purely temporary capacity; the question of their confirmation does not arise.

(d) There is no relative seniority between officiating Class II officers and the retired/released Defence Services officers.

Health Education Bureau in Orissa

2918. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have advanced any money for the setting up of a Health Education Bureau in Orissa in 1959-60; and

(b) if so, what kind of help has been given for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No money has been advanced to the Government of Orissa. But the scheme submitted by the State Government for setting up of the bureau has been approved.

Srisailam Project

2919. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Srisailam Project Report submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government has since been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) the conclusions of the Commission in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Project Report is still under examination.

दिल्ली के मुख्य रेलवे यार्ड का पुनर्निर्माण

२९२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री १० फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्यय ६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के रेलवे यार्ड के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य कब शुरू किया गया था;

(ख) यह कब समाप्त हुआ अथवा कब तक समाप्त होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) पुनर्निर्माण कार्य के समाप्त होने पर कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें कहां तक उपलब्ध होंगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). मीटर लाइन के यार्ड को फिर से बनाने का काम जून, १९५७ में शुरू हुआ और ३१-३-६० को पूरा हो गया । बड़ी लाइन के यार्ड में काम नवम्बर १९५७ में शुरू किया गया और और आशा है कि जून, १९६० तक वह पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ग) यार्ड को फिर से बनाने का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद नीचे लिखी सुविधायें मिल सकेंगी :—

मीटर लाइन यार्ड

(i) छतदार दो अतिरिक्त द्वीप प्लेटफार्म ; और

(ii) दो वाशिंग लाइनें ।

बड़ी लाइन यार्ड

(i) छः अतिरिक्त यात्री प्लेटफार्म ।

(ii) एक अतिरिक्त वाशिंग लाइन ।

(iii) सिक साइडिंग की अधिक क्षमता ।

Embankments of Kushabhadra River

2921. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Orissa Government as to the progress made in the scheme for double embanking of the Kushabhadra river from Patapur to Alandi and the opening of the Jamuna Muhana in Orissa; and

(b) if so, to what effect?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The progress of work, as reported by the State Government, is as under:

(i) *Double embanking of the Kushabhadra river*:

Right bank.—About 10 miles of embankment from Patpur to Dhanua outfall have been constructed.

Left bank.—About 8 miles of embankment from Patpur to Netpur have been constructed.

No further down stream extension of the embankments is proposed at present. The effect of the double embankments already constructed is under careful observation. After the river regime accommodates itself to the new condition of double embankment, further extension may be taken up.

(ii) *Opening of Jamuna Muhan Cut*:

The State Government have reported that the original scheme for the extension of Dalnadi Cut from Ankapara to Sirihana (known as Jamua Muhan Cut) has had to be dropped and that another scheme for opening a new drainage channel from Dalnadi to Surlake has been sanctioned. They have also stated that the work in respect of the latter scheme will be taken up shortly, after taking possession of the land for which land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

Polio

2922. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. Mashkovsky of Russia has been successful in curing 'Polio Victims' by injecting "Galanthamine" as post-polio treatment in case some parts of the nerve cells are alive in the spinal cord;

(b) whether similar treatment is being introduced in this country; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The information as received from the Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R., through the Indian Embassy at Moscow is as follows:—

"Galanthamine is an alkaloid substance which when injected in the early stages after an attack of Polio, is found to be quite effective. It is not by any means a complete cure and has to be applied together with the usual system of treatment *i.e.*, message, exercises, etc.

Galanthamine has the same properties and effect as similar alkaloids found in other countries such as Ezerin and Prozerin, but is in certain cases found to be more effective.

Galanthamine is also utilised in treatment of various other nerve disorders. It is, however, not recommended in case of bronchial asthma, heart diseases and epilepsy".

(b) and (c). Government have no information.

Navigation in Hooghly

2923. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many major bars like Balari Bar and minor bars are there in the river Hooghly some thirty miles downstream from Calcutta near about Fulta Point; and

(b) whether the problems regarding formation of bars at that point are daily mounting with the decline of supply of water?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There are fourteen bars in the navigable channel of the River Hooghly. Three of these are located in the estuary *i.e.*, the stretch of the River Hooghly below Diamond Harbour, the remaining eleven being above Diamond Harbour. Of the eleven bars above Diamond Harbour, three are located between Fulta Point and Hooghly Point. It will not be correct to classify the bars as major or minor. The shallowest bar regulates the drafts of shipping and is known as the governing bar.

(b) There has been a general decline in the condition of the river in recent years. The bars in the navigable approaches to the Calcutta Port are influenced by various factors such as tidal action, extent of dredging done, seasonal changes from dry to freshet and *vice versa*, configuration of the river, headwater supply, etc. Decline in the headwater supply is one of the factors which have accentuated siltation in the river and consequent reduction in available depths.

Construction of Roads in Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Project

2924. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sought financial assistance from Central Government for formation of roads in the Ayacut area of Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Project, to achieve speedy development of Ayacut for increased food production and to afford adequate marketing facilities from the Ayacut villages to the marketing centres; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Waithou Fishery Scheme in Manipur

2925. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Waithou Fishery scheme in Manipur has been dropped on the complaint of some people; and

(b) if so, on what grounds objections have been raised and whether the objections have been upheld by the Manipur Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Kurduwadi-Miraj Line

2926. Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 772 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Governments of Bombay and Mysore States have recommended to change the alignment of the proposed Kurduwadi-Miraj line (Central Railway) *via* Jath and Athani to facilitate the public of large business area and Ghataprabha command area centres;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made; and

(c) whether there is another proposal for joining the Kurduwadi line to Shedbal on Miraj-Hubli section *via* Pandharpur, Jath and Athani?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). **Yes.**

(c) **No.**

Sleepers

2927. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are claims made by M|s. Hanuman Foundries, Calcutta for C.I. sleepers supplied by them to the Railway;

(b) whether the bills of the firm for supplies made in two or three previous years have been held up by Government of India; and

(c) if so, for what reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Payment of some bills has been held up by agreement with the firm as security for the value of a quantity of pig iron which was supplied to them by the Eastern Railway for the manufacture of cast iron sleepers.

Iron and Steel for Agricultural Purposes for Andhra Pradesh

2928. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel demanded and allotted to Andhra Pradesh for agricultural purposes for the year 1960-61; and

(b) the steps taken to supply the allotted quota?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total quantity of iron and steel demanded by Andhra Pradesh for agricultural purposes during 1960-61, is 25,000 tons. Allotment is made on half-yearly basis, namely April to September and October to March. The demand of the Andhra Pradesh Government in respect of the half year April to September, 1960 (12,500 tons) has already been communicated to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel along with the demands from other States. The allotment to the State Government will be made out of the bulk quota for agricultural requirements when the same is received from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Vamsadhara Project

2929. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 845 on the 15th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the final views of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in regard to Vamsadhara Project have since been received; and

(b) if so, what are the details of their recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Forest Department, Andamans

2930. { Shri Raghunath Singh: / Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an elephant of the Forest Department, Andamans, in the course of transit from Baratang Forest Range to T.L.D. Range, smashed a dwelling house and killed two of its occupants at Wiberly Gunj township in March, 1959;

(b) whether the elephant was in early stages of running amuck before being transferred and became fully amuck in transit;

(c) if so, the reasons as to why it was taken out in such a condition and what action has been taken against the officers concerned;

(d) whether the keeper was repatriated to the mainland immediately after re-capturing the elephant;

(e) if so, why he was permitted to go before the accident was enquired into;

(f) whether the Forest Department has paid any compensation to the heirs of the deceased; and

(g) if so, how much and what is the total loss sustained by Government on account of compensation and elephant which died due to severe injuries caused in re-capturing?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (g). About half a dozen elephants were scheduled to be transferred from Baratang Range to T.L.D. Range in the South Andaman Division. Among these was Mangal Prasad, an elephant which was in musth round about 26th January, 1959. The elephant came to normal and the Range Officer, Baratang, was of the opinion that it had no sign of musth when it was transported from Baratang by means of an L.C.T. on 4th February, 1959. The elephant reached Mile Tilek Camp the next day and again was reported to be quite normal by the Range Officer, T.L.D., having done its routine work upto 7th February, 1959. After doing its normal quantum of work (dragging about 4 tons of timber) it was released for grazing as per normal practice with fetters and *bandham* on. Eight was a Sunday and as is customary for all elephants and Andamans the *mahout* went out on Monday morning to fetch the elephant back for work but found that it had strayed away in the forests. Since then a search party consisting of a *mahout*, a Bush Police and a head worker were constantly trying to trace the animal which was finally located at about 10 A.M. on 13th February, 1959 at Mannarghat. The elephant was then in a ferocious condition and could not be captured as it would not allow anybody to approach near it. In the evening it did some damage to Mannarghat village and then sped towards Wiberleygunj destroying a house and killing a woman and an infant who were then occupying the house. After doing some more damage to property the elephant entered into Coupe II of the T.L.D. forests away from Mannarghat. On the morning of 14th and 15th February, 1959 the capturing party was reinforced with some more *mahouts* and after considerable efforts the elephant was capturned on 16th February, 1959 This capture could be effected only by inflicting spear wounds on the legs of the elephant. The spear wounds could not be healed and the elephant ultimately died on 17th April, 1959 on account of "Toxaemia" set in by chronic suppurative arthritis of the knee joints of both the legs where spear wounds were inflicted. This incident was purely accidental and could not be foreseen. Shri Marcus Soreng was the *mahout* of the elephant. The elephant was captured on 16th February, 1959 and Shri Marcus Soreng went to the mainland on 17tn April, 1959 i.e., after two months of the recapture of the elephant. He was not repatriated to the mainland but was sent to bring his family as he was one of the volunteers for settlement in the Baratang Islands under the Colonisation Scheme.

In this incident the total compensation paid by the Government is Rs. 3,284.40 nP. The elephant was purchased in 1942 when its book value is recorded to be Rs. 5,144. Its depreciated value as on 31st March, 1959 was Rs. 514.

Death of Dr. Joseph of I.A.R.I.

2931. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee that enquired into the death of Dr. Joseph and state:

(a) when did the Committee submit the report; and

(b) which of the recommendations Government have accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Report of Enquiry into the death of Dr. M. T. Joseph, a Teaching Assistant at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, was prepared departmentally and was not meant for publication. In reply to Starred Question No. 47 on 10-2-1960

in the Lok Sabha, a detailed statement on the subject was laid on the Table of the Sabha. The statement contains all the salient points of the departmental Enquiry Report.

महिला यात्री के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

२९३२. श्री डामर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २४ मार्च, १९६० को साढ़े तीन बजे बयाना जंकशन पर पुलिस का एक सिपाही संख्या ५५३ देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के महिलाओं के डिब्बे में घुस गया और उसने दो सोई हुई महलिाओं को अपने टिकट दिखाने के लिये कहा और उनमें से एक का बिस्तरा उठा कर फेंक दिया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस के सिपाही ने गालियां भी दीं और उन्हें लूटने की कोशिश की ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। २४-३-६० को गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस, भरतपुर का एक सिपाही बयाना स्टेशन पर देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के जनाने डिब्बे में घुस गया और उसने एक महिला यात्री से दुर्व्यवहार किया। लेकिन इस बात की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि उसने लूट मार की कोशिश की।

(ग) राज्य पुलिस अधिकारियों को लिखा गया है कि अपराधी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जाय।

Excess Cloak Room Charges

2933. **Shri Jinachandran:**. Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excess cloak room charges are recovered from passengers by the concerned clerks at Railway stations of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop such practices?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

पश्चिम रेलवे में प्लेटफार्म टिकटों की बिक्री

२९३४. श्री डामर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम रेलवे की बामनियां, उदयगढ़, मेघनगर, रावती और भैरोंगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर १९५२-५३ से १९५९-६० तक प्लेटफार्म टिकटों की बिक्री से प्रति वर्ष कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : मांगी गयी सूचना का बयान सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११८]

Plant Nursery at Udaipur, Tripura

2935. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired for starting a plant nursery at Udaipur, Tripura;

(b) whether this has deprived a number of peasants of their land and homestead; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Homesteads and lands of 12 persons have been acquired for the establishment of the nursery.

(c) Alternative land has been selected by the Tripura Administration for allotment to the persons affected.

Sales Tax on Material

2936. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the recoveries on account of sales tax on the cost of materials issued to the contractors by the Department for execution of the works at Multi-purpose Major River Valley Projects, declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court of India, are being effected from the bills;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedy Government are going to adopt in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Perhaps the reference is to the Judgment of the Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 210 of 1956, the State of Madras *Vs.* Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly and Company (Madras) Ltd. If so, that decision has no application to the recovery of Sales Tax on the cost of materials issued to contractors by Government Departments.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Peons' Quarters in I.A.R.I.

2937. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that peons' quarters attached to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute are occupied by retired Government servants;

(b) if so, how many of them are so occupied; and

(c) how many applications for allotment of peons' quarters are still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). There is only one case of unauthorised occupation of a peon type quarter at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, by a retired class IV employee of that Institute.

(c) No application is required for allotment of quarters, except for out-of-turn allotment. Two applications for out-of-turn allotment are pending.

Research in Agriculture

2938. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the practical application of various research schemes and experiments undertaken by the Agronomy Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the existing system and machinery for extending the research results of the Division to the actual cultivators throughout the country?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Agronomy Division conducts research on manurial and irrigational requirements, crop rotation and cropping patterns, improvement of fodder crops and grass lands, weed control, building up soil fertility and similar problems relating to agriculture. Research schemes on problems relating to these are considered by the Research Council of the Institute and of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, both from the technical as well as from the point of view of their usefulness and practicability. The final results before they are made available to cultivators for application are tested on cultivators' field to prove their effectiveness and practicability. Apart from this, no assessment has been made of practical application of various Research schemes undertaken by the Division. However, Government are considering the appointment of a team of experts to conduct an achievement audit. The object of the audit would be the assessment of research scheme undertaken with a

view to determine their usefulness in relation to extension work and the lines of work which could be adopted in future.

(c) The Institute has no machinery for extending the results of research to actual cultivators throughout the country. This is the responsibility of Agriculture Departments of the States. However, the Institute has undertaken the responsibility for intensive improvement of agriculture in a few selected villages around Delhi. Under this scheme an area of about 10,000 acres has been saturated with improved varieties of crops, mainly wheat and bajra. A number of demonstrations have also been carried out during the last 3 years in the use of weedicide, the use of which has given an increased yield of about 2½ mds. per acre.

बूचड़खाने

२९३९. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने भारत सरकार के परामर्श से मद्रास, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में आधुनिक ढंग के बूचड़खाने खोलने की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों का कितना-कितना हिस्सा होगा ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिये कोई अन्य देश अथवा विदेशी संस्था भी सहायता दे रही है ;

(घ) इन बूचड़खानों में प्रति दिन कितने पशुओं का वध किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) ये बूचड़खाने कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) और (ङ). इन शहरों में नये बूचड़खाने बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है । तब भी बूचड़खाने की तदर्थ समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार बम्बई, मद्रास, पश्चिम बंगाल और दिल्ली की राज्य सरकारें अपने वर्तमान बूचड़खानों को उनके स्थान से बदलने, पुनः बनाने और आधुनिक ढंग का बनाने पर विचार कर रही हैं । अभी तक केवल बम्बई निगम ने एक योजना का प्रारूप बनाया है ।

(ख) यह तो समस्त योजनाओं के तैयार होने पर और उसके ब्योरे बन जाने के बाद मालूम होगा । केन्द्रीय राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा व्यय शेयर करने का आधार अभी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) इन बूचड़खानों की वित सहायता के लिये किसी भी विदेश या संस्था से अभी तक कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की गई है । फिर भी बम्बई, मद्रास, और पश्चिमी बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों ने खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के जरिये इन बूचड़खानों के नक्शे बनाने में एक विशेषज्ञ की सहायता प्राप्त की है ।

(घ) यह योजनाओं के ब्योरे तैयार होने के बाद मालूम होगा ।

Bandmunda-Barsuan Line

2940. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when would passenger traffic be introduced on the Bandmunda-Barsuan line of the S.E. Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the name of the Bandmunda Railway Station;

(c) whether it is a fact that the local public have represented to the Railway authorities to change the name of this station to that of Late Utkalmoni Pandi Gopalandhu Das—the great national leader of Orissa; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Ministry to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is not proposed to introduce passenger trains on this branch line at present.

(b) and (c). In changing the names of Railway stations, the Railway administrations are guided by the views of the State Government. The Local Civil authorities of the State Government of Orissa have not recommended any change in the name of Bondomunda railway station.

(d) Does not arise.

डाक और तार विभाग के कर्मचारी

२९४१. { श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश परिमण्डल के डाक और तार विभाग के क्लर्कों में से कितने उम्मीदवारों ने १९५८-५९ में विभागीय पदोन्नति परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त की ;

(ख) इन सफल उम्मीदवारों में से कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति हुई ; और

(ग) पर्याप्त संख्या में योग्य उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के कारण कई स्थानों पर नियुक्त किये गये अन्य डिवीजनों के उम्मीदवारों ने कम से कम कितने प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये थे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० सुब्बारायन) : (क) से (ग). उक्त सूचना डाक-तार महाध्यक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश परिमण्डल से मांगी गई है और यथा समय उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Own Your Own Wagon Scheme

2942. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration proposes to start "Own Your Own Wagon" scheme on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Barbil-Barajamda Line

2943. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when would passenger and goods services be extended to Barbil from Barajamda on the S.E. Railway; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Barajamda-Barbil branch is meant purely for the movement of raw materials, such as iron ore and manganese ore, to the Steel Plants and for export. On account of a number of midsection sidings and the shortage of line capacity, it will not be possible to introduce any passenger train on this section. Goods trains are running on this section.

Effects of Vegetable Oils

2944. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article written by two senior officers of the Indian Agrisultural Research Institute, New Delhi and published in the American Journal of Heredity regarding cytological and genetic changes induced by vegetable oils in wheat; and

(b) whether peanut and mustard oils have been found to be a medium to cause cancer in human beings?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) An article entitled "Cytological and Genetic changes induced by Vegetable Oils in Triticum" by M. S. Swaminathan and A. T. Natarajan of the Indian Agricultural

Research Institute has been published in the Journal of Heredity Vol. 50(4) July-August, 1959.

(b) No work has been carried out to find out whether peanut and mustard oils possess any such property as may cause cancer in human beings.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में डाक और तार की सुविधायें

२९४५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पांचों पहाड़ी जिलों, अर्थात्, गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, देहरादून और टिहरी-गढ़वाल के किन-किन स्थानों में १९५९-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष में नये शाखा डाकघर, उप-डाकघर, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और तारघर खोले गये ; और

(ख) १९६०-६१ के वित्तीय वर्ष में उपरोक्त जिलों में उपरोक्त सुविधाओं के विस्तार का क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० सुब्बारायन) : (क) तथा (ख) अपेक्षित विवरण लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११९]

Retrenchment in Town Planning Organisation

2946. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) in the Town Planning Organisation who served with notices of termination of employment with effect from 29th February, 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that notices in respect of all the Gazetted (Class I and Class II) Officers were withdrawn and their services retained beyond 29th February, 1960;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only clerks and class IV staff were thrown out of employment; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the withdrawal of notices and retention of services of only Gazetted Officers and termination of employment of only low paid staff?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 7 gazetted and 63 non-gazetted.

(b) Yes. This retrenchment has been stagg red only for a period of 4 to 6 months because the Master Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) No. Originally 31 employees of these categories were served with notices of termination of employment with effect from 29th February, 1960 but only 11 of them were finally retrenched with effect from that date.

(d) Notices were withdrawn because all the studies connected with the Master Plan were not completed in accordance with the original schedule and a revised phased programme of retrenchment had to be drawn up according to anticipation of workload. The programme of retrenchment involves all categories of staff irrespective of their economic status.

Staff in Town Planning Organisation

2947. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were taken on deputation in the Town Planning Organisation;

(b) how many persons were sent back to their parent offices and how many are still on deputation in the Town Planning Organisation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the continuance of the deputationists in the Organisation has adversely affected the retention of the employees who have been retrenched; and

(d) the reasons for the retention of services of the deputationists in the Town Planning Organisation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Twenty persons have been on deputation in the Town Planning Organisation from time to time since its inception.

(b) So far thirteen persons have been reverted to their parent departments and only 7 are still on deputation in the Town Planning Organisation.

(c) Yes, only to a very small extent.

(d) In view of the scarcity of experienced staff, it is necessary to retain the services of some deputationists in the interest of efficiency.

Goods Clerks

2948. Shri Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any selection was held in January, 1958 for the recruitment of goods clerks;

(b) how many appeared and how many of them were selected and the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who appeared and were selected; and

(c) the number of candidates actually appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Presumably the Member refers to the recruitment of Goods Clerks for the Northern Railway. If so, it is a fact that a selection was held in January 1958 (by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad).

(b)

	Total number of candidates.	Sch. Castes candidates
Appeared	4,799	401
Selected	293	19

(c) None so far.

P. & T. Buildings in Orissa

2949. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total sum paid as rent by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Orissa P. & T. Circle in 1959-60;

(b) how many new post office buildings have been constructed in Orissa circle in 1959-60; and

(c) how many are to be built in 1960-61 and at what places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) For office Buildings—Rs. 1,17,439. For quarters—Rs. 3,493.

(b) Nil.

(c) Post Office Buildings at the following places are proposed to be constructed in 1960-61.

Pattamundei, Soro, Jaleswar, Rayagada, Basta, Angul and Rajborasambar. Post Office Buildings at Dharamsala and Jeypore (Kpt) are proposed to be reconstructed. Extension of the Post Office Buildings at Sambalpur, Jajpur and Koraput is also proposed.

रेलवे समय-सारणी

२९५१. श्री शंकर देव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे समय-सारणी उसके लागू होने के एक महीने पश्चात् प्रकाशित होती है और उसके दो महीने पश्चात् पुस्तक विक्रेताओं के पास बिकने के लिये आती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Aerodrome Officers

2952. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vacancies for the posts of Aerodrome Officers are lying vacant since long;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling these vacancies?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Three posts had remained unfilled for a little over one year and one post for less than a year.

(c) The posts could not be filled up because the list of officers selected for promotion had not been finalized. This has recently been done and three of these posts are being filled up.

Colourisation of Vanaspati

2953. **Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is being carried on at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for discovering a suitable colouring material for colourisation of Vanaspati;

(b) the amount spent on such research so far; and

(c) the net results achieved?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No research is being carried on at present. Some work on the use of chlorophyll as a colouring material for Vanaspati had been done earlier.

(b) A sum of Rs. 53.42 was spent on raw materials.

(c) The work done showed that although chlorophyll could be used as a colouring material for Vanaspati, it was easily removable like other vegetable colours.

Passenger Amenities

2954. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway administration received complaints regarding lack of proper maintenance of bathrooms and lavatories in the first class compartments and lack of proper maintenance of electrical fittings in the second class compartments on the Secunderabad, Jangaon, Kazipet, Warangalad and Kornakal stations of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. 2 complaints were recorded in the complaints Book at Secunderabad and 2 at Kazipet.

(b) Defects were rectified and staff concerned were suitably taken up.

Aerodrome at Tirupathi

2955. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct an airstrip at Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tirupathi is about 90 miles from the Madras Airport and is well-connected by rail and road. Construction of an airport at Tirupathi will not, therefore, be justified from the all India Civil Aviation point of view.

Wagon Supply

2956. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many wagons were allotted to Orissa by the Railway authorities to carry the Orissa's quota of cement and coal in the months of January, February and March, 1960.

(b) whether it is a fact that for want of supply of wagons the quota of cement and coal for Orissa has not reached the dealers in the months of February and March, 1960;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has brought this to the notice of the Railway authorities;

(d) if so, when and what action has been taken in the matter;

(e) what are the causes of this wagon shortage; and

(f) what action is being taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the months of January, February and March, 1960 the following number of wagons were loaded with cement to destinations in Orissa:

January 1960	1,361 wagons
February 1960	1,040 wagons
March 1960	909 wagons

During the period from 1st January, 1960 to 31st March, 1960 the quota of cement authorised for Orissa was 1,02,440 tons against which the actual despatches were 77,767 tons. Information regarding the quota and the despatches of coal for Orissa are not readily available. So far as the Railway is concerned, empty wagons are offered to the Coal Controller working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. The Coal Controller makes the distribution according to the demand of the consumers in the various States concerned.

(b) There has been shortfall in the supply of wagons for movement of cement to Orissa due to line capacity works and heavy movement of rice from Orissa to West Bengal but the outstanding demands are being cleared expeditiously by providing block-rakes.

Regarding coal the information is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Yes, a request was received by South Eastern Railway from the Orissa Government to step up supplies of cement for destinations in Orissa and weekly programme of blockrakes has been arranged in consultation with the representatives of the cement factories and the State Trading Corporation.

(e) This has been replied in the answer to part (b).

(f) This has been replied in the answer to parts (c) and (d).

Minor Ports in Kerala

2957. { Shri Warior: / Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3256 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the further developments made in regard to minor ports in Kerala;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether any of them had been raised as a major port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government give financial assistance by way of loans, wherever justified, for the execution of such development schemes, as are included in the Five Year Plans. A statement showing the names of minor ports, the development of which has been undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan

period, the nature of the development works, the expenditure incurred and the progress made upto the 31st December 1959 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 120.]

(c) No, Sir. The Intermediate Ports Development Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of April, 1960. Thereafter, a clear picture for the development of intermediate and minor ports in the Third Plan will emerge.

अजमेर का मदार मिशन अस्पताल

२९५८. **श्री वाजपेयी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अजमेर के मदार मिशन अस्पताल में रेलवे द्वारा कितने स्थान सुरक्षित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा अस्पताल को प्रत्येग रोगी पर खर्च करने के लिये कितना धन दिया गया ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मदार यूनियन सेनेटोरियम, अजमेर में ६२ खाटें आरक्षित की गयी हैं।

(ख) एक रोगी पर १८०० से २००० रु० तक सलाना खर्च आता है जो इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि उसमें सभी सुविधाओं का खर्च शामिल है या नहीं।

Dust Bins for Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

2959. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imported dust bins for the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of dust bins imported and the amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(c) whether these dust bins are not available in India?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No dust bins have been imported for the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur

2960. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Assistant Teachers in Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur (S.E. Rly.) filled up by selection during the year 1959;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant during that year; and

(c) number of candidates who applied for these posts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 23.

(b) 3.

(c) 50.

Promotions in Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur

2961. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Assistant Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools, Kharagpur (S E. Rly.) have been made selection posts;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the reasons for this change?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The posts of Assistant Teachers in grade Rs. 200—400 in the school are treated as selection posts.

(b) Ever since the date from which the posts were sanctioned for the first time *viz.* October, 1958.

(c) Does not arise since there has been no change.

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

2962. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh made any suggestions regarding Railway lines in

Andhra Pradesh during his recent visit to Delhi; **and**

(b) if so, the suggestions made and the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of new railway lines were suggested by various State Governments including the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, since the allotment anticipated from the Planning Commission for new lines in the Third Plan is barely enough for projects on which commitments have already been made, no action can be taken on these suggestions at present.

Changing the name of Cocanada Station

2963. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the reason for not changing the name of Cocanada as Kakinada on Southern Railway even though the change of the name of the town has been effected by the State Government and others concerned since a long time?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): In changing the names of Railway stations, the Railway administrations are generally guided by the views of the State Government. A reference in this respect from Andhra Pradesh Government has been received recently and is under examination.

Registration and Training of Opticians in India

2964. { Shri Mahagaonkar: / Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for registration and training of the opticians in India has been formulated;

(b) if so, by whom;

(c) since **when**;

(d) the annual amount spent thereon;

(e) the number and the names of the experts and associations or organisation of opticians consulted in the matter; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The Government have already formulated a scheme for the training of opticians. This scheme was circulated to the State Governments in June, 1956.

The Government have not drawn up any scheme for the registration of opticians as this matter will arise only after an adequate number of opticians has been trained.

(d) On the training programme the following expenditure has been incurred:—

	U.P.	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Kerala	Mysore
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	76,220	75,000	—	—	—
1958-59	11,835	4,155	8,085	15,760	13,095

During 1959-60, lump sum grants of Rs. 33.61 lakhs, Rs. 30.71 lakhs, Rs. 8.00 lakhs, Rs. 9.91 lakhs and Rs. 15.96 lakhs under the head "Centrally aided schemes" were sanctioned to the Governments of U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and Mysore, respectively. It is not known how much of these amounts was utilised for the scheme about the training of Opticians.

(e) and (f). The following Ophthalmologists' Associations were consulted in the matter before the scheme was finalised:—

(i) Ophthalmic Optical Society of India.

(ii) Dr. Mohan Lal, Chief Medical Officer, Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh.

(iii) Dr. R. E. S. Muthaiah, M.S., D.O.M.S. Professor of Ophthalmology, Madras Medical College, Madras.

(iv) Dr. M. A. Nair, Professor of Ophthalmology, Stanley Medical College, Madras.

(v) Dr. Victor C. Rambo, Professor of Ophthalmology, Christian Medical College, Vellore.

(vi) Dr. H. D. Patel, Lecturer in Ophthalmology and Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.

(vii) Dr. V. K. Chitnis, Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

(viii) Dr. Tulsidas, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otorhinology, Glancy Medical College, Amritsar.

(ix) Shri M. B. Sundara Rao, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Mysore.

(x) Dr. S. N. Mitter, Professor of Ophthalmology, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

(xi) Dr. K. N. Tandon, Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.

Opticians' Institutions in India

2965. **Shri Mahagaonkar:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the opticians' institutions in India working at present;

(b) the number of the trainees;

(c) the course or syllabus, if any, for them; and

(d) the period for the course?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The following five institutions are providing facilities for the training of Opticians in India with financal assistance from the Central Government:—

(1) Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh.

(2) Eye Hospital, Sitapur.

(3) Sarojini Devi Hospital, Hyderabad.

(4) Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

(5) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

(b) 22 persons have already been trained and 90 persons are undergoing training.

(c) The following syllabus has been prescribed:—

(i) A thorough knowledge of Anatomical aspect of the eye.

(ii) A detailed knowledge of the optical principles of the human eye and its physiological or normal functioning.

(iii) The principles of retinoscopy and full knowledge of its practice.

(iv) The making and fitting of spectacles.

(v) Discomforts arising through glasses.

(vi) The verification of glasses.

(vii) Special type of glasses.

(viii) The principles of Refraction.

(ix) Optical Systems.

(x) The optical defects of the eye *viz.* Physiological and Optical defects and Pathological defects *viz.* Emetropica, Myopia, Hypermatropia, Astigmatism, Anisometropia, Aphakia, Presbyopia and Anisokonia.

(d) Two years.

Scheme for Opticians

2966. **Shri Mahagaonkar:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are considering to appoint a committee or a board, consisting of opticians and Government representatives of the Health Department to prepare a fresh scheme suitable for this profession on the basis of U.K., U.S.A., Ireland and Australia;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government consider that the question of appointing such a Committee can arise only after an adequate number of opticians has been trained and adequate facilities have been provided for their training.

Opticians

2967. **Shri Mahagaonkar:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the opticians trained in the Government Opticians Training Institutes will not be allowed to start independent practice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow opticians to practice independently, as in U.K., U.S.A., Ireland, Australia and other countries as full-fledged opticians;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (e). The opticians trained under the scheme sponsored by the Central Government are expected to relieve the doctors undr whom they work of a good deal of routine work and not to work independently. The Government consider that it is desirable that they should work under the supervision of qualified ophthalmologists.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Water-Logging in Delhi

2968. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to stop water-logging in the Union Territory of Delhi (built-up area) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A Committee had been appointed by the Government of India in July 1958 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister of Works, Housing and Supply for planning measures against floods and similar calamities in Delhi. This Committee made certain recommendations for improving the drainage of Delhi and the required works were to be executed in three phases. A statement showing the works recommended to be executed in phases I & II and the present laid on thereof is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 121). The works recommended for execution in phase III have not been taken in hand so far.

Street Lights on the Ring Road, New Delhi

2969. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Government colonies have sprung up along Ring Road from Safdarjung Hospital to Dhaula Kuan (Moti-Bagh II) but street lights have not so far been provided on this road;

(b) if so, how many road accidents have occured on this road during the past one year after dusk;

(c) whether Government propose to lit up this road expeditiously; and

(d) if so, when this will be done?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) 11 accidents took place during night time, 5 of which were without injury and 6 involving injuries.

(c) and (d). The question as to which agency should provide the street lighting on this road has not been settled so far. As soon as a decision on this is taken, necessary action will be taken by the concerned authorities to carry out the necessary works.

Casualty at Irwin Hospital

2970. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Shri Raja Reddi Municipal Councillor from Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and who was on a visit to Delhi and suffered from a heart attack on 25th January, 1960 night at 1 A.M. and admitted in the Irwin Hospital died owing to the callous negligence and delay in attending on him by the doctors on duty?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Shri Raja Reddi was admitted in the Irwin Hospital on the 26th January, 1960 at 1 A.M. with the history of acute pain in epigastrium, cough and breathlessness coming on suddenly. He arrived in the Casualty Department of the Irwin Hospital after about three hours of the attack and was found suffering from acute left Ventricular failure secondary to Coronary thrombosis. He was coughing cerry red sputum, and was orthopneic. Everything possible was done to save the life of the patient by giving him oxygen, morphia and other injections and making him comfortable in the Casualty Department; but unfortunately the patient expired within 12 minutes of admission.

Coal Supply to Steel Plants

2971. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that metallurgical coal for Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants is carried by rail from Jharia and Bokaro Coalfields;

(b) if so, what is the number of wagons carrying coal to them per day;

(c) whether it is a fact that almost all the wagons carrying coal to these plants return empty;

(d) if so, whether the question of utilising these empty wagons has been considered; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The daily average number of wagons loaded with coal and despatched to these Steel Works during March 1960 were as under:—

Jamshedpur	320 (includes all coal)
Rourkela	78
Bhilai	99

(c) No. The wagons released at the Steel Plants are utilised for loading the finished products from the Steel Plants, as may be found necessary. Some of the wagons are also utilised for loading general merchandise in contiguous areas. In order to maintain the loading of coal, some of the released wagons are returned as empties to the coal-fields.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा हिन्दी में अनूदित पुस्तकें

२९२. { श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में दैनिक उपयोग के नियमों आदि की पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करने के योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा कितनी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद हुआ है उन सब को क्यों प्रकाशित नहीं किया गय ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अब तक १८ पुस्तकों का परीक्षात्मक (tentative) अनुवाद तैयार किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) दो ।

(ग) क्योंकि अनुवाद-योजना में शामिल की गयी कुछ नियम पुस्तकों का अभी संशोधन हो रहा है और रेलवे की अधिकांश पारिभाषिक शब्दावली, खासतौर पर प्रशासन की सामान्य शब्दावली, के हिन्दी पर्याय अभी तक सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से मंजूर नहीं किये गये, इसलिये अब तक जितनी पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार हुआ, उन सबको प्रकाशित करना संभव नहीं था ।

Bridge over River Rapti near Gorakhpur

2973. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the construction of the bridge on river Rapti in Gorakhpur District has progressed;

(b) whether Government are aware that the contractors who are constructing the bridge have not sunk the pillars of the bridge to the scheduled depth in the bed of the river;

(c) whether Government proposed to send an expert to the bridge to examine the complaints received in this connection; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the peasants who owned the land wherein the approach roads to the bridge are being constructed, have not been paid any compensation for the land acquired so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The physical progress upto end of March 1960 is 40 per cent. with an expenditure of Rs. 17.29 lakhs.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the required information will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway

2974. { Shri H. C. Sharma: / Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of corruption against the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur are under investigation with S.P.E. in connection with the illegal manufacture of furniture worth about Rs. 5,000, personal holdings of property alleged purchase of cars and the allotment of catering contracts and stalls at Jaipur;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that with his undue influence being a local man of Jaipur, his immediate transfer from Jaipur was requested by the S.P.E. in the interest of fair investigation into the charges against him;

(e) if so, whether it has been accepted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The matter is still under investigation by the S.P.E.

(c) No such request has been received from the S.P.E. so far.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Demonstration by Civil Aviation Employees, Bombay

2975. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a big demonstration of workers of Civil Aviation of Bombay Air Port on 18th April, 1960;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that those demonstrations were done on account of doctor's misconduct and carelessness;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to doctor's carelessness and refusal for treatment one newly born child and mother died;

(d) if so, the details of the incident; and

(e) the action taken by Government against those responsible for this?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There was a demonstration by about 200 employees.

(b) The demonstration was with the object of protesting against the alleged misbehaviour and negligence of duty by the medical officer of the Airport Dispensary.

(c) to (e). The matter is under enquiry.

Indians in South Africa

S.N.Q. No. 15. Shri Assar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians have been arrested in Johannesburg (South Africa) and are kept in local jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are on hunger strike for the last several days;

(c) if so, what is their condition; and

(d) action taken by Government for their release?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). As Hon. Members are aware, we have no Mission in South Africa. As such, it is not possible to obtain any accurate information about the incidents taking place there. However, according to press reports, it was officially stated in Johannesburg on 25th April that 81 Indians are among the 1,650 persons arrested and detained under the Emergency Regulations. About 20 of the Indian detenus in one of the cells of the Johannesburg Jail are reported to have gone on hunger-strike from the 21st April in protest against overcrowding, insanitary conditions and bad food. It was reported that the hunger strike would last for three days.

2. Subsequent to the Sharpeville and Langa police firings on the 21st and 22nd March, a State of Emergency had been declared in many districts; all political organisations, including the South African Indian Congress, had been banned and police raids continued to lay hands on persons of all races suspected to be associated with the agitation against the Pass Laws.

3. The Indians arrested are not Indian nationals. Although they are presumably of Indian descent, they are South African nationals. As they are not Indian nationals, Government can take no steps in the matter.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I make a humble submission? It has nothing to do with the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Not now; after this normal work is over, I will call him. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri G. B. Pant.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the . . .

12.10 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने क स्थगन प्रस्ताव नागपुर के सम्बन्ध में दिया है । वहां महाविदर्भ के प्रश्न को लेकर बहुत बड़ा दंगा हो रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हम क्या करें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सारा यातायात ठप्प पड़ा है, हिंसात्मक कार्रवाइयां हो रही हैं, डाकखाना जला दिया गया है । इसलिए मैं ने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

निवेदन किया कि इस पर विचार किया जाए।

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): On a point of order. When you have called the hon. Home Minister to speak, can another hon. Member, in spite of your asking him not to do so, rise and continue to make a speech?

An Hon. Member: It is not a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: It is really a point of order. When I have disallowed an adjournment motion, the hon. Member cannot go on like this. It is improper. The hon. Member ought not to do so. When I have called the hon. Home Minister, there is no meaning in thrusting a speech like that. I have the right to decide whether I must give consent or not. In this case, I decided that consent ought not to be given, whatever it might be, because it is going on for a long time. We had a debate also at the time of the discussion on the division of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and then some hon. Members wanted a separate State apart from Maharashtra. Therefore, if he goes and creates some disturbance there and the law and order is sought to be maintained by the authorities, he wants to force the issue in another manner. If I allow that, then there is no end to that. I have not allowed it. Now, the next item.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

President's directions on Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language and Appointment of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. 2-8-60. OIL dated the 27th April, 1960 containing the directions issued by the President under clause (6) of Article 344 of the Constitution on the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2141/60].

(ii) Order of the President, under clause (1) of Article 239 of the Constitution appointing the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission published in Notification No. 11|6|59-SCT-IV dated the 28th April, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2142/60].

Appropriation Accounts (Civil) and Audit Report

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1958-59 (including proforma commercial accounts) and the Audit Report, 1960, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2143/60].

Cases of tenders not accepted by India Store Department and India Supply Mission

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): On behalf of Shri K. C. Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the statements of cases in which the lowest tenders had not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during half-year ending the 31st December, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 122].

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II. Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 123].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. V. Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 124].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII. Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 125].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XV. Seventh Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 126].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII. Sixth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 127].

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXIX. Fourth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 128].

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII. Third Session, 1957. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 129].

AMENDMENT TO MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regualtion and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 447 dated the 23rd April, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2152/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(i) S.O. 852 dated the 2nd April, 1960.

(ii) S.O. 908 dated the 9th April, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2153/60].

MADHYA BHARAT INDIAN MEDICINE BOARD ORDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957, a copy of the Madhya Bharat Indian Medicine Board Order, 1960, published in Notification No. GSR 408, dated the 11th April, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2154/60].

AMENDMENTS TO COIR INDUSTRY RULES

Shri Kanungo: On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of Notification No. SO 877, dated the 9th April, 1960, making certain amendments to the Coir Industry Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2155/60].

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) RULES AND REPORT OF INFORMAL COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON GORAKHPUR LABOUR

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Abid Ali, I beg to lay on the Tbble a copy of each of the following papers:

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

(i) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. GSR 477 dated the 26th April, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2156/60].

(ii) Report of the Informal Committee of Members of Parliament on Gorakhpur Labour. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2157/60].

DELHI ROLLER FLOUR MILLS (WHEAT PRODUCTS) PRICE CONTROL ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 a copy of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1960 published in Notification No. GSR 476 dated the 25th April, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2158/60].

12.18. hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Eighteenth to Twentieth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Tenth Session.

12.18½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch—Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Fortieth to Fortyfourth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Tenth Session.

12.18½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth sittings of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Tenth Session.

12.18¾ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee:

(i) Minutes relating to the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Reports on the Ministry of Rehabilitation-Eastern Zone and Dandakaranya Project.

(ii) Minutes relating to the Ninety-second Report on Growth of Civil Non-Plan Expenditure and Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

12.19 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in

the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st April, 1960, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1960, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(3) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 1960, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(4) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1960'.

12.20 hrs.

PRESIDENTS' ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I also lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 18th April, 1960.

12.20½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Eighth Report

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.20½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Ninth Report

Shri Barman (Cooch—Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.20¾ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Ninetyfirst, Ninetysixth and Ninety-seventh Reports

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(i) Ninety-first Report on the action taken by Government

[Shri Dasappa]

on the recommendations/conclusions contained in the Thirty-third Report and residual recommendations contained in the Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Reports of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways.

(ii) Ninty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation Eastern Zone.

(iii) Ninety-seventh Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation-Dandakaranya Project.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) DEATH OF A STUDENT IN TRAIN

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The death of a student in the 63 UP train in Assam on the 7th April, 1960."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, on 7-4-1960 one Shri Badan Chandra Syam, a student of X class of Sapekhati High School and son of Shri Auk Syam of village Rohamsyam Gaon, Post Sapekhati was detected travelling without ticket by 62 Down Passenger train by the District Squad while conducting a special check (cross-country check) arranged at mile 556 between Borhat and Baruanagar stations. The student did not have the money with him, so it was proposed to take him by the same train to the Magistrate of the Mobile Court for necessary action. But, while the train stopped at Sapekhati station, the student was found unconscious. The local doctor of civil hospital, Sapekhati, and a lady doctor travelling on the train, attended on the student at the spot and declared him dead. The officer in charge, Government Railway Police, Tinsukia, on being advised, attended to the case, took over charge of the dead body and after necessary investigations made over the dead body to the relatives of the deceased on the same day. Police enquiry report and further details are not yet available and are being obtained.

I may add that we have made every effort to get the full details but, unfortunately, they are not available. As soon as further details are available, I shall supply them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the student who travelled in that train paid 12 annas for travelling a distance of four miles? Is it also a fact that the dead body was allowed to be disposed of without any *post mortem*?

Mr. Speaker: Was there any *post-mortem* examination?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Immediately after this case came to our notice and we received the Calling Attention notice we made efforts to get further details, but we have not succeeded. As the version given in the Calling Attention notice is a serious one, I want to have a further thorough investigation in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: Was there a *post-mortem* examination?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have not got that information yet. We propose to have a very close probe in this matter and to send the report to you and to the hon. Members as soon as we get it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to say that a judicial

enquiry shall be conducted into it? When a person dies in the Police lock-up or jail, a judicial enquiry is held.

Mr. Speaker: The Police are investigating it. If they launch a case they will go to the court.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Headmaster of the school to which this boy belongs—he belongs to a minority community there—has written a letter to me. There he says that it was one of the ticket checkers who gave him a hick over vital parts of the body....

Mr. Speaker: Was he present there in the train?

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that. Then there was another student reading in the same class and belonging to the same school.....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That fact is contained in the Call Attention Notice. On that basis I want to have an enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who tabled the Call Attention Notice referred to death having been due to kicks received or administered by the ticket collector or some railway authority. Because of that I admitted the Call Attention Notice.

Shri Hem Barua: I request the hon. Railway Minister to make a specific enquiry into this matter. Then another thing is that when the dead body was taken to Sapekhati Station, the dead body was lying there up to 6-30 P.M. and the Station Master disposed of this body without sending it for *post mortem* examination. The whole Railway staff had some whispering consultations. There is an allegation like that also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member is not giving any further information. All these facts are contained in the Call Attention Notice itself. The information as I have in my possession up till now is that at the station a civilian doctor was called—a doctor not of the Railways but of the Assam Government—and a lady doctor travelling in the train. As has been stated, on their authority it was handed over to the Police. The Police, after some investigation, handed over the dead body to the relations. These are all the facts that we have got in possession at present. But afterwards, however, further information has been given to me in the Call Attention Notice and, as I have stated, I want to have a thorough investigation.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members who have got any extra information will communicate it to the Police for investigating into this matter. If they find that there is a case to go before the magistrate, they will certainly lay the case before the court.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The allegation is against the Police and the Police is investigating the matter!

Mr. Speaker: The whole world is corrupt. This kind of allegation is useless. What can be done? (*Interruption*). I am not going to allow this. Hon. Members must resume their seats when I am on my legs. At least, they will observe the rules of etiquette in this House.

So far as this matter is concerned, I have given sufficient opportunity to hon. Members. I have brought it up before the House as a Call Attention Notice because serious allegations have been made. The matter is under investigation in the normal course by the Police. That is the course which is adopted for the purpose of investigating into such matters. Whatever information any hon. Member has got may be passed on to the Police for investigating into it. Once they find that there is a case, normal proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code will be instituted. Some of the hon. Members who are raising it are lawyers. They are aware of the procedure....

[Mr. Speaker]

(*Interruption*). I cannot understand this..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: A departmental enquiry is going on.

Mr. Speaker: Will he resume his seat or not? There is another Call Attention Notice by Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): May I seek some clarification?

Mr. Speaker: No further clarification is required.

(ii) FIRE INCIDENTS IN MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: There is another Call Attention Notice. Under rule 197(3) not more than one Call Attention Notice can be admitted for the same sitting. But today being the last day of the Session, a second call Attention Notice is put down on the Order Paper. A statement in respect of that may be laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, under rule 197.....

Mr. Speaker: No. Only one Call Attention Notice is admitted for a day. But because it is the last day of the Session I have admitted both the Call Attention Notices. One statement is made in the House and the other is placed on the Table of the House as a statement.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Kuki and Hmars tribal people live in the interior of Manipur and its neighbourhood. Recently the Kuki National Assembly of Manipur has raised the demand for the creation of a separate Kuki State. To obtain support for this demand some Kukis have been asking certain tribes including Hmars to declare themselves as Kukis. The Hmars have, however, refused to identify themselves with Kukis and their own National Union has raised the demand for a separate district for the tribe. The Hmars have complained that three members of their tribe had been kidnapped by Kukis and that some of their villages have also been burnt. On the 10th, 11th and 12th April, 1960, the Kuki villages of Thingkara, Loubol, Upper Taithughat and Zolgang were raided, 26 dwelling houses, one place of worship and three granaries were burnt. One Kuki villager was killed and another injured. These attacks appear to have been made by some members of the Hmars tribe. On receipt of information about these incidents the S.D.O. the police and other local officers were deputed to the villages in question. Efforts are also being made to bring the main Kuki leaders and the local Hmar leaders together so that the relations between the two tribes may be improved.

12.26 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House in their Twentieth Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri Mohammed Khuda Bukhsh. . .	8th February to 6th April, 1960 (Tenth Session.)
(2) Shri B. Pocker	5th April, to 22nd April 1960 (Tenth Session.)
(3) Shri J. B. Kripalani	6th April to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session)
(4) Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior.	8th February to 6th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).

(5) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.	8th February to 6th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(6) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	7th April to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session)
(7) Shri S. Easwara Iyer	25th February to 16th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(8) Shri Dippala Suri Dora	23rd February to 18th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(9) Shri Joginder Sen-Mandi	28th March to 21st April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(10) Shri Nath Pai	30th March to 29th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).
(11) Chaudhari Paragi Lal	19th February to 17th April, 1960 (Tenth Session).

The Committee has also recommended that the absence of Shri Chowkhamoon Gohain for the 22nd December, 1959 (Ninth Session) and from the 8th February to the 14th April, 1960 (Tenth Session) as indicated in the Report, may be condoned.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Shri Chowkhamoon Gohain has resigned already.

Mr. Speaker: Has he resigned?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): He is no longer a Member of this House.

Shri Hem Barua: In fact, I was taken aback when his resignation was announced.

Mr. Speaker: If he has resigned then it is all right. Evidently, he did not want that it ought to be treated that he stands dismissed. Therefore he applied for leave of absence. I also thought that when the resignation letter and also the leave of absence letter were there, he might be given leave of absence and his resignation might be accepted.

The hon. Members will be informed accordingly.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): With regard to Shri Nath Pai, may I know whether he is in jail?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He is in jail, I think.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have been raising a point in this House, as you know, time and again that whenever an hon. Member elected by the people is in jail, with your authority you may be pleased to call him to Delhi, allow him to sit in the House and serve the sentence also outside, because if an hon. Member is in jail the people whom he represents are denied their right to be heard in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I am sorry if any hon. Member is in jail. No hon. Member ought to be in jail for any purpose. (*Interruption*).

Order, order. Hon. Member ought not to take advantage.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The House cannot be converted into a jail.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: What is the purpose of bringing a person who is undergoing .... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: It is a serious reflection.... (*Interruption*).

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It is a serious thing.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good talking about irrelevant matters. This matter that I have brought before the House is to obtain the consent of the

[Mr. Speaker]

House to grant leave of absence to certain hon. Members. This is not an occasion for him to raise this matter. If he thinks that any hon. Member who, for political reasons, is confined to jail, let him pass a relevant Act and empower me to call him here. As it is, I am not empowered to call any person who is detained there.... (*Interruption*). I am not going to allow any more discussion on this.

Shri Tangamani: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any submission because it does not arise out of this. Sardar Swaran Singh.

Shri Tangamani: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: No. Everything cannot be relevant.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tangamani: But without hearing me....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. It is irrelevant.

Shri Tangamani: Without hearing my submission how can you say that it is irrelevant?

Mr. Speaker: No.

STATEMENTS CORRECTING ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS NOS. 1643, 1650 AND 1608.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (i) In reply to Supplementary to Starred Question No. 1643, it was stated by my Parliamentary Secretary that there are many other small Blast Furnaces in the country. At present, there are only two small furnaces in the country—one in Barbil and another in Coimbatore. These two small blast furnaces were sanctioned much earlier than the visit of the delegation to China to study the working of small blast furnaces in that country.

(ii) In reply to Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1650, it was stated by my Parliamentary Secretary that the capacity in this country for rolling products of the Blast Furnace in the Public Sector, is very meagre. It may be clarified that the products of the blast furnace are not directly rolled. The hot metal produced by the blast furnace has to be made into steel, cast into ingots and then converted to blooms|slabs|billets for rolling. Sufficient capacity exists in the Plants in the Public Sector now for production of blooms|slabs|billets. In Rourkela where slabs are made, the capacity for converting this semi-finished steel to finished steel is not yet ready.

It was also stated that the requirements of re-rollers working on one shift, for billets would be 1.7 million tons. The correct figure is about 700,000 tons a year.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): In reply to supplementary question asked by Shri Braj Raj Singh on Starred Question No. 1608 in the Lok Sabha on 20th April, 1960 regarding re-constitution of the Education Panel of the Planning Commission, I stated as below:

> "The names of the Members of Parliament who were nominated as members of the re-constituted Panel, were sent to the Planning Commission through the Deparment of Parliamentary Affairs, I believe."

The exact position in this regard is:

The Members of Parliament were nominated by the Planning Commission on the basis of the fact that they were intimately associated with educational activities. By inadvertance, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs was not consulted earlier regarding the nomination of these Members. However, necessary action is

being taken to obtain the concurrence of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Since I had asked that supplementary, may I seek a clarification? Whenever a Member of Parliament is nominated by Governmnt on any committee, it is not the consent of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs but it is your consent which is required to be taken.

Even the other day, I had raised this point. The Parliamentary Secretary is correcting the reply which he gave on that occasion, and he is just restating whatever I had said on that occasion.

The point is this. The consent of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not mean anything. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a wing of Government, and they say that the Planning Commission have nominated these members on the panel.

My point is that in order to ensure the impartiality of the Members, it is very necessary that whenever a Member of Parliament is nominated on any committee of the Government, your consent should be obtained, but in this case, your consent is still not being obtained.

Mr. Speaker: The only question here is this. The Parliamentary Secretary had made a statement. He finds that that statement is not correct, and therefore, he wants to correct that statement. That is all the scope of the statement that he has been allowed to make. Whether he ought to take permission from me or from some others does not arise out of this. That is an independent matter altogether.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can I ask a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any supplementary on this. It is only a statement correcting the reply given on an earlier occasion.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): It is arising out of the correction.

Mr. Speaker: It is correction of a reply to a supplementary question. Very well, the hon. Member can put a question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know why the consent of the Speaker is not obtained while nominating Members of the House on Government committees?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I think the Planning Commission place themselves directly in touch with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and we expect that all the other things will be done properly by him.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a fact that a practice has been developed, and so far as I could see, perhaps there is a law also, that whenever a Member of the House is nominated on any committee of the Government, the previous consent of the Speaker shall be obtained?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member is talking of some law etc. I do not think so; at any rate, I do not know if any such law exists.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. That question does not arise out of this statement.

Whenever any particular statute makes a provision for nomination of Members by the Speaker here, the Speaker does so. There are some statutes as for instance in the case of the Tea Board, Coffee Board etc. where two or more Members are elected; and they are elected here. Otherwise, whenever Government appoint any particular committee of their own, it is left to them to choose whomsoever they like. Or, they may make a motion in the House as in the case of the Railway Convention Committee consisting of Members of Par-

[Mr. Speaker]

liament. Let us understand the various jurisdictions.

Now, Next item. Bills to be introduced.

12.35 hrs.

RE: CHINESE PRIME MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE AT KHATMANDU

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I make a submission? May I submit that the discussion fixed at 3 P.M. will not serve its purpose unless we are provided with an authoritative version of the Chinese Prime Minister's Press Conference at Khatmandu yesterday. You can direct the Minister of External Affairs to provide the Members with an authoritative version. The Chinese Prime Minister has made a hostile accusation against our Prime Minister.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Malegaon): He has said that the statement of our Prime Minister was not friendly.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that if it is a letter written by the Chinese Prime Minister to our Prime Minister, I can ask him to place it on the Table of the House. The Chinese Prime Minister does not invite our Prime Minister for his Press Conference. Therefore, our Prime Minister cannot have first-hand knowledge of what happened....

Shri Vajpayee: Government would have got an authoritative version.

Mr. Speaker: ....Therefore, it is no good asking me to ask the hon. Prime Minister to place something to which he was not a party. Of course, during the course of the debate, the hon. Member can place his own version, and if there is a different version, the hon. Prime Minister who replies will make a statement.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The hon. Member is saying that we should supply an authoritative version of the press conference which was held by the Chinese Prime Minister at Khatmandu. How on earth can we do that?

Mr. Speaker: That was what I said.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that Government have not received any authoritative information regarding what the Chinese Prime Minister spoke at Khatmandu?

Mr. Speaker: It is one thing for Government to be alert and get information, but it is another thing to send it round as an authoritative version, because they are not parties to it.

12.37 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957, and the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958.".

The motion was adopted.

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Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce† the Bill.

12.37½ hrs.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work.".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

12.38 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that motion. I have not given my consent. I can state it here. Under the rules, if any hon. Member seeks to raise a question of privilege, when consent is not given, I may indicate to him that consent is not given. On other occasions, when I find that the hon. Member is anxious to raise that point, I state it here that I do not give my consent.

The hon. Member has written to me that for the last two days, his telephone is constantly being tapped, and he suspects that this is being done in order to prevent the satyagraha which they are going to start from the 1st May 1960, or his taking part in that or something of that kind.

Hon. Members are aware that so far as that is concerned, that is not a privilege of this House here.

Under Article 105 of the Constitution, whatever an hon. Member says here or does here is privileged, and nobody can take exception to it; he is only subject to the discipline of this House, but when he is outside....

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Telephones are supplied as a privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Supposing he is outside at the post office, or let us say, he gets into a train, but the ticket is not given to him, he cannot come immediately here and say that the privilege of the House has been infringed.

Hon. Members are awar that it has been said repeatedly, both in England and here, that except in the discharge of their duties, for which they have some privileges here, Members ought not to claim any special privileges outside which an ordinary citizen does not have. If the same thing had happened with respect to any ordinary citizen, it could not be brought up here as a breach of privilege; those things may be taken up with the Government in other ways. Therefore, I refuse to give my consent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not a question of breaking the law. If I break the law, I shall not complain to you and say that I should not be punished for that. That is not my point. I am here at Delhi at my residence, and I have been having my normal parliamentary duties. I am telephoning to somebody, somebody is ringing me, and in between, it is being tapped; I do not hear the other party. That is obstructing my parliamentary duties. That is my point.

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2. dated 29th April, 1960.

Mr. Speaker: I would only suggest to the hon. Ministers or whoever might be in charge of it that so far as Members of Parliament are concerned....

An Hon. Member: Telephones should be tapped?

Mr. Speaker: Of course, with respect to the others also, I do not know the rule or the law—they must be free to exercise both inside and outside the House their right when trying to carry on their work. They have come all the way from their own places, and, therefore, they are expected to carry on their business and use the telephone for their own purposes. I am sure the Administration will take note of that.

12.41½ hrs.

POINT RE: PASSES

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पास दस आदमियों के नाम इश्यू करवाया। उन्हें पास मिल भी गये, लेकिन उन को अन्दर नहीं आने दिया गया। इस तरह की चीजें चल रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा।

12.41½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-Fourth Report of the Committee on on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th April, 1960.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th April, 1960.".

The motion was adopted.

12.41½ hrs.

DISSOLUTION OF MUSLIM MARRIAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*.

(Amendment of section 1) by Shri B. Pocker

Shri Pocker Saheb (Majeri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939."

The hon. the Law Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I do not oppose the introduction of this Bill. But I might point out to the hon. Member that these two provisions are already covered by an Act passed by this House—Part B States Extension of Laws Act. He might defer it.

Mr. Speaker: I can only advise. The hon. the Deputy Minister says that these provisions are already covered by a certain Act. Possibly the hon. Member might have overlooked it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Members can overlook it, but the Secretariat cannot overlook it when they give notice of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Do you mean to say that when any Bill is introduced we

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2,

go on seeing whether it is covered by any Act. I am only passing on a suggestion to the hon. Member if the notice of this Bill can be given at any time during the next session. If he thinks he need not introduce it now, I would not put it to the House.

Shri Pocker Sahib: Sir, I want to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pocker Sahib: I introduce the Bill.

12.44 hrs.

MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW (SHARIAT) APPLICATION AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 1) by Shri B. Pocker)

Shri Pocker Sahib (Majeri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pocker Sahib: I introduce the Bill.

12.44½ hrs.

MUSSALMAN WAKF VALIDATING (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 1) by Shri B. Pocker)

Shri Pocker Sahib (Majeri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pocker Sahib: I introduced the Bill.

12.44½ hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule) by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

12.44¾ hrs.

MARRIAGE CONTROL BILL*

by Shri Subiman Ghose

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent unequal marriages.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 29th April, 1960.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent unequal marriages."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jhulan Sinha. I find he is not here. So, we will go to the next item. Shri Rami Reddy.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): I do not want to introduce the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1950 since the Government has already introduced the Bill.

12.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule) by Shri Vajpayee

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vajpayee: I introduce the Bill.

12.45½ hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Insertion of new Section 7A) by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on the 16th April, 1960:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 be taken into consideration."

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of this Bill, 29 minutes have already been taken on the 16th April, 1960. So, only an hour and 31 minutes are now available.

Shri Jaipal Singh may kindly continue his speech. He has already taken 7 minutes. He may take 7 or 8 minutes more.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the sponsor of this Bill has not given the proper thought which is due to it, it has served a very useful purpose and it is a matter which has exercised the minds of every political party. Within the last 24 hours we have had the meetings of our hon. friends opposite where there has been a great deal of expression given against certain persons whose independent opinion or whose contrary views in this House or outside have been resented.

I think, this is true of any political party. This Bill purports to deal not only with political parties but with members as such of the legislature. Even an independent member may go to the electorate and make all manner of promises which he may not be able to implement once he is elected to the legislature. My grievance against the sponsor of this Bill is that he does not assail the other representatives of the people. He is touching upon only the representatives of the House of the People and the legislative assemblies of the States. Somehow or other he does not seem to be concerned about the manner or the mannerless way that other elected representatives may behave or misbehave in the Upper Houses either in Parliament or in the States.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 29th April, 1960.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

My humble suggestion is that although it has served a very useful purpose my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao should withdraw this Bill and prevail upon the Government to come forward with a Bill which would be comprehensive in its character, a Bill which will enable the electorate to assert itself once a person elected by them does not conform to the election manifesto. If certain problems have cropped up and according to their feelings he does not represent them any longer, the electorate, I consider, should have a remedy. In other countries, of course, the position is otherwise than here. There even an ordinary expression by some leading people in a constituency would compel an elected member to go back to the electorate for re-election. Here, I am afraid, it does not happen, We find people crossing the floor, re-crossing the floor. There seems to be no remedy whatever. They can defy the electorate. That ought to be corrected. It is not only in my party, but in the Gantantra Parishad also that is happening everyday. Well, it has happened elsewhere too. I think, the electorate should have some remedy to assert itself when a person in whom they thought they had faith ceases to command that faith.

The reason why I think that my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao's Bill is doomed is that he is attempting to bring in here two-thirds of the electorate making a representation to disqualify a member. I am afraid, in that case there would not be a single instance where two-thirds of the electorate would make a representation. I could undestand two-thirds of the people who voted for him. That I can understand and it could be operated. But the way my hon. friend is putting it, I am afraid, he is defeating his own purpose.

Mr. Speaker: He has stated in the Bill:

> "a two-third majority of the voters on the electoral rolls."

'Voters' means electoral rolls.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It will never operate that way.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the reason why I consider this Bill doomed is that it really is an amendment to the Constitution. It is not a normal Bill, because there is the Constitution and there are definite Articles there which tell us how the members are to be elected to the legislatures, how long their tenure is to be and so on. This is something like an alteration of those provisions. That being the case, I venture to submit that it is an amendment to the Constitution and, therefore, it will have to follow all the various conditions that have to be met when an amendment to the Constitution has to be made.

Therefore, I again urge upon Government to come forward with a comprehensive piece of legislation whereby the electorate, the dissatisfied electorate, the electorate which has been let down, defied and betrayed by the representative will have a satisfactory remedy so that the man can go back again to the electorate and the electors give their verdict.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को जैसा होना चाहिये, उसके भाव का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन और जो चीजें चुनाव में होनी चाहियें उन के होने की संभावना है या नहीं, उचित हैं या नहीं, उस पर हमें विचार करना है । जिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया है शायद उन का खास विचार यही होगा कि मेम्बर चुनाव के बाद पार्टियों की अदला बदली करते हैं । एक टिकट पर, एक प्रोग्राम के साथ जनता में आते है, उनसे वोट मांगते हैं, जनता स्वत: एक उम्मीदवार को वोट देती । है किसी आदमी के चुन जाने के बाद अपनी पार्टी को छोड़ कर चले जाना कोई उचित बात नहीं है । लेकिन जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, ऐसा

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हुआ है, होता है, हालांकि होना नहीं चाहिये। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह था कि अगर उन का मतलब यही था कि पार्टी में कोई परिवर्तन न करे, तो बजाय इस के कि वह २/३ मैजारिटी रक्खें, जिससे कि जनता उनको रिकाल करे और वह दुबारा वोट पाने के लिये जायें, तो यह होने वाला नहीं है। आज तक वोट दिलाने के लिये उम्मीदवार जाकर जनता से कहते थे कि तुम मुझे वोट दो, लेकिन तब भी २/३ मैजारिटी में लोग नहीं आते थे। कहीं ३० परसेंट और कहीं ४० परसेंट वोट पड़ते हैं बावजूद कैन्वेसिंग करने के बुलाने के और तमाम सहूलियतें देने के। आखिर रिकाल करने में मेम्बर तो इंटरस्टेड होगा नहीं कि उसे रिकाल किया जाय। उसे रिकाल करने के लिये कौन सी मैशीनरी होगी जो लोगों को एकत्र करे और लावे।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश (शिवपुरी) : जो अनसीट करना चाहे वह लावे।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जो अनसीट करना चाहेगा वह उसको रिकाल करने के लिये नहीं जायेगा क्योंकि उसको जल्दी चुनाव लड़ना पड़ेगा चुन कर आने के लिये। इस लिये रिकाल से यह मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है और न कोई रिकाल होगा। जो उद्देश्य माननीय सदस्य का है. . . .

Mr. Speaker: If election takes place today, tomorrow he may start doing it. There is no time prescribed.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: No, no, he will not do it.

उनका इंटरेस्ट क्या है कि वह उतना रुपया खर्च करेगा। कौन ब्रय पर लायेगा लोगों को इकट्ठा करके ? कौन इसके लिये अरेंज करेगा ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : केरल में ऐसा हुआ है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि केरल में ऐसा हुआ है। वहां जनरल वोटिंग हुई है, पार्टी के खिलाफ वोटिंग हुई है। इस तरह से लोगों को ला कर काम किया जाय तो यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन यह जो चीज है वह ऐसी है कि यदि उसे हम स्वीकार भी कर लें, तो उसे काम में लाना असंभव चीज हो जायेगी। इसलिये मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट रक्खा है कि अगर किसी सदस्य का यह विचार हो कि वह पार्टी लेवेल बदले तो वह लेवेल तभी बदल सकता है जब वह फिर से जनता में जाकर अपने प्रति विश्वास लावे कि मैं अमुख पार्टी छोड़ कर अमुख पार्टी में जाना चाहता हूं और जनता उसे विश्वास दे अधिक मैजारिटी से कि वह अपना पार्टी लेवेल बदल सकता है। वह अमेंडमेंट में पेश करूंगा अगर आप की इजाजत होगी। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चीज है वह असम्भव सी है और व्यवहार में नहीं आ सकती है। हां, यह जरूर है कि हमारे राजनैतिक जीवन में ऐसा भाव स्वतः हममें होना चाहिये, कुछ चेतना होनी चाहिये कि जब हम एक दल विशेष से चुन कर आते हैं तो दूसरे दल में न मिलें। लेकिन राजनीति ऐसी चीज है कि जिस में खींचातानी बहुत होती है। हमेशा इधर से उधर खींचातानी हुआ करती है, आकर्षण हुआ करते हैं। इन शब्दों के कहने के बाद मैं इस विधेयक की भावना का समर्थन देते हुये भी माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इसे विथड्रा कर लें और गवर्नमेंट अगर उचित समझे तो दूसरा विधेयक लावे।

फिर इस में एक वैधानिक आपत्ति आती है जो कि मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। इस विधेयक पर विचार होने के समय वहां पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हुये है, ला मिनिस्टर नहीं, इस विधेयक का स्वागत करने के लिये या विरोध करने के लिये। इससे मालूम होता है कि इस विधेयक को पास करने से कोई फाइनेंशल आब्लिगेशन भी होगा। यदि फाइनेंशल आब्लिगेशन होने वाला है, हमारे कंसालिडेटेड

फंड से इसके लिये विथड्राल होने वाला है, तो इस विधेयक पर विचार नहीं हो सकता। यदि कहीं पर कोई फाइनेंशल विथड्राल का सवाल होता है तो उसके लिये प्रेजिडेंट की स्वीकृति चाहिये, जो कि यहां नहीं है। इस पर भी आप विचार करें कि कोई फाइनेंशल विथड्राल होने वाला है या नहीं। यह चीज कमिशन के सामने रक्खी जायेगी कि वह कोई वे आउट निकाले जिस से २।३ मैजारिटी वहां आकर वोट करे। इसके लिये आप को एक ड्यूज मैशीनरी सेट अप करनी पड़ेगी। जो मैशीनरी आज चुनाव करने के लिये है उसके वरअक्स एक विथड्राल मैशीनरी रखनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिये रुपया चाहिये कंसालिडेटेड फंड से। जो हमारे संविधान की धारा ११७ है उसके अन्दर यह आता है या नहीं इसके लिये यहां कोई मेमोरैंडम नहीं दिया गया है। अगर इंडाइरेक्टली भी उसके अन्दर आता है तो उसी ग्राउंड पर मेरा ख्याल है कि मंत्री महोदय इसका विरोध करेंगे और इसी ग्राउंड पर यह खत्म हो जायेगा। बहरहाल जैसा सदन चाहे कर सकता है क्योंकि यह आप के सामने है।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I do not think any persuasion would be required to pass this non-controversial Bill which is so well intended. After India became independent, we the people of India resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic Republic a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, and adopted the parliamentary system. After the lapse of the British Crown and the liquidation of the princely States, sovereignty now lies with the people, and the government of the country should be carried on according to their desire. Though India boasts of the largest number of electors, I must respectfully submit that it is a question of the time factor and it takes time for democratic conventions to grow, and for the elected members to realise their responsibilities, at the same time, the voters to be vigilant about the activities of their elected representatives.

A cursory glance at the working of the parliamentary system in the various legislatures will convince us that things, as they are happening, are far from satisfactory, and they present a dismal picture. Let us take the cases of Orissa, Travancore-Cochin now (Kerala) or any other State. The elected representatives of the people do not care to fulfil the pledge given by them or to work according to the mandate given by the people. Crossing of the floor has become a regular feature. You must have seen that soon after....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I doubt very much if it is in order to refer to the conduct of members of other legislatures.

Shri P. K. Deo: Then I can refer to this legislature.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the question of it being not in order, it will also lead to inconvenience and confusion. Here we have Parliament. We have got two Houses here. There are 14 legislatures with the Upper Houses also. If each one of them goes on criticising Members of Parliament here, it will lead to confusion. Therefore, the hon. Member will confine himself to what is relevant for this purpose.

13 hrs.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Sir, the hon. Member was referring to something which happened in some Legislatures as a justification for passing the Bill. To show that the right of recall is necessary to be granted, things that are happening in the Legislatures are very relevant. Shall we be restricted in our right to plead for the Bill on that basis because we are referring incidentally to what happened in those Legislatures?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can say that as regards, persons who have been elected on a particular ticket having given a promise to the electorate, when they cross the floor—as some other hon. Members, possibly Shri Jaipal Singh and Shri Sinhasan Singh said, he can also say—they should once again go to the electorate and obtain a vote of confidence. He can quote instances because the Representation of the People Act applies both to Parliament and to the State Legislatures. Barring that, the manner in which they are conducting their proceedings and so on and so forth are not relevant for this Bill.

Shri P. K. Deo: That was what I was saying. It is common knowledge that some of the elected representatives, not only in the State Legislatures but even this House, have undergone political metamorphosis in a way which is not proper. We are not creating healthy conventions.

Mr. Speaker: Without offending anyone the hon. Member can say that they give promises to the electorate and they change without their principals consenting to that.

Shri P. K. Deo: By that they convert a minority Government into an artificial majority. Even in this House, when the hon. Member who defeated Shri Giri from the Parvathipuram constituency in Andhra, a socialist Member, became a Congress Member over night, should he not, Sir, have gone to the electorate and asked for the voters' permission? Similarly, so many things have happened in the various Legislatures; and crossing the floor has become a very regular feature; and it is degrading the morality of public life in this country.

So, I beg to submit that if the elected representatives act prejudicially to the interests of the constituency or to the detriment of the mandate on which they were elected, they should be asked to resign and go to the voters and seek their permission to change the party affiliation. If there had been a provision like this in our Constitution, then, surely, the Communist Government in Kerala would have resigned much before the mass upsurge and being outsted from office by Central intervention. So, I think there is a strong case to have the Constitution properly amended so that the right of recall could find its proper place there.

Confronted with such cases, we find that the proper remedy for this malady is the right of recall. One has to appreciate the wisdom and farsightedness of Shri Lakshmi Narain Sahu, a Member of the Constituent Assembly from Orissa, who moved an amendment in the Constituent Assembly to provide a clause for the right of recall which later he withdrew after a speech by Sardar Patel. I would like to draw your attention to page 673 of the Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. IV, 1947. In reply to that amendment of Shri Lakshmi Narain Sahu, Sardar Patel said:

> "He has moved another amendment in which he suggests that power should be given in the constitution to the voters to recall a member who has lost the confidence of his constituency. I do not see why such a provision should be made. I think it should be left to the honour of the member elected. When he feels that he has lost the confidence of his constituency, he must resign of his own accord, instead of having to be called upon to do so, and having a provision to that effect made in the constitution. A wise member will always keep his finger on the pulse of his constituency and I think instead of putting in such a provision, we should try to develop a healthy sense of responsibility and sense of honour in the members. If there are any stray instances or some black-

sheep who having lost the confidence of their constituency still want to continue to represent that constituency in the House, for some such bad instances we should not disfigure our Constitution."

This is what Sardar Patel said; and on his assurance Shri Lakshmi Narain Sahu withdrew his amendment.

We find the provision of the right of recall in the Swiss Constitution and in some of the Latin American Constitutions also. In East European countries like Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and China etc. there are definite provisions of recall; if an elected member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the constituency, then, he is to be recalled.

As early as 1922, in this country, Shri Madhusudhan Das, a Minister from Orissa, introduced a provision for recall in the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Bill which was enacted by the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Even though the provision was hardly used, it provided an adequate check on the elected members to work within the limit of the mandate on which they were elected.

So, I beg to submit that though this Bill as introduced by Shri Vittal Rao may not be passed because it may be difficult to implement it properly, if Government would accept the spirit of it and would give an assurance that they would come forward with a comprehensive Bill, he could be persuaded to withdraw this Bill.

At the same time, I beg to submit that if there had been some provision in our Constitution, the ugly situation that was created in Kerala by mass, upsurge followed by the President's intervention could have been obviated and there would not have been any case for such a thing. It would have been an adequate check on those members who took advantage of opportunism and changed sides in the hope of loaves and fishes of office.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के पीछे प्रस्तावक के राजनैतिक विचारों का एक नक्शा सा दिखलाई देता है और राजनीतिक तौर पर उन्हें जो चोट लगी है उसका भी कुछ असर दिखलाई देता है ।

श्री त० ब० विट्ठल राव (खम्मम्) : नहीं जनाब नहीं ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : देखना यह है कि इस हाउस के अन्दर ५०० से ऊपर मेम्बर हैं, बाकी हिन्दुस्तान की असेम्बिलियों में ३,००० से ऊपर मेम्बर हैं, उनमें कितने सदस्य हैं जिन्होंने पार्टी के नुक्ते निगाह से, या ऐसे भी, कभी इधर और कभी उधर जाने की कोशिश की है या अदला बदली को है । फिर दूसरी चीज देखने वाली यह है कि आया संविधान के अन्दर जो भाई लोगों की इच्छा के विरूद्ध चलते हैं उनके लिये कोई इलाज रक्खा गया है या नहीं । मैं मानता हूं कि जो राष्ट्रपति का राज्य कायम करने की और असेम्बिलयों को तोड़ने की धारा कांस्टिट्यूशन में रक्खी गई है, वह इसी नुक्ते निगाह से रक्खी गई थी कि अगर कोई भाई एलेक्टोरेट्स की या मतदाताओं की इच्छाओं की परवाह नहीं करेंगे, और जो भाई मतदाताओं की इच्छाओं की परवाह नहीं करते हैं अगर उनके हाथ में राज्य चलाने का काम है तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या किया जाय । डिमाक्रेसी में तो आप जानते हैं कि एक पार्टी होती है जिसके हाथ में शक्ति होती है, दूसरी जो पार्टियां होती हैं जो अपोजीशन में होती हैं उनके हाथ में तो केवल नुक्ता चीनी की शक्ति रहती है । लेकिन नुक्ता चीनी से कोई ज्यादा बिगाड़ नहीं होता है जिसके हाथ में सरकार होती है । जिस पार्टी के हाथ में शक्ति हो अगर वही पार्टी मतदाताओं के विचारों का खयाल किये हुये बगैर चलती है तो वह देश के अन्दर या किसी प्रदेश के अन्दर बहुत नुकसान कर सकती है । उसका इलाज करने के लिये हमारे संविधान के अन्दर उपाय रखा गया है । इस देश में जब से हमारा

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

संविधान लागू हुआ है पंजाब प्रदेश की वजारत तोड़ी गई, पेप्सू की वजारत तोड़ी गई, आंध्र प्रदेश की वजारत तोड़ी गई और केरल की वजारत तोड़ी गई। जब भी ऐसा वक्त आया और लोगों ने महसूस किया कि उनकी राज्य सरकार मतदाताओं के खिलाफ चलती है या राज्य सरकार ने उन लोगों का विश्वास खो दिया है और दूसरी कोई पार्टी नहीं है जो मतदाताओं का विश्वास लेकर चल सके, तो राष्ट्रपति ने वहां की सरकार को तोड़ा। इस लिये साफ सवाल है कि आज इस आज विधेयक की आवश्यकता क्या है। श्री विट्ठल राव ने कहा कि उन के दिमाग पर राजनीतिक हालात का या चोट का असर नहीं। लेकिन अगर वह तारीख देखें तो वह तारीख ठीक उन्हीं दिनों की है जिन दिनों में केरल के अन्दर जो कम्यूनिस्ट सरकार चल रही थी उसके खिलाफ सत्याग्रह की लड़ाई चल रही थी, सारा झगड़ा चल रहा था और उसके तोड़े जाने की बात चल रही थी। वह सोचते थे कि अगर हमको जाना ही है तो सबको जाना चाहिये क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि यह कोई कम्यूनिस्ट देश तो है नहीं कि जिसके अन्दर एक ही पार्टी है और उस पार्टी के अन्दर जो भी मदस्य चुन कर आयेंगे वे कम से कम ५० फी सदी राय लेकर आयेंगे। उन देशों के नुक्ते निगाह से ठीक है क्योंकि वहां एक ही पार्टी है और जो ५० फी सदी से ज्यादा मत हासिल नहीं करते हैं वह जीते हुए नहीं माने जाते। लेकिन वहां की हालत ही दूसरी है। प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर हमने जो राजतन्त्र का तरीका रखा है उसके हिसाब से कोई भी सदस्य २५ फी सदी मत लेकर भी कामयाब हो सकता है। मान लीजिये कि कहीं पर ८ या १० उम्मीदवार थे तो किसी को ५ फी सदी वोट मिले, किसी को १० फी मदी वोट मिले। और जितने वोट डाले गये उनकी गिनती का ही हिसाब रखा जाय। अगर एलेक्टोरेट की गिनती की जाय तो शायद ही इस हाउस के अन्दर कोई ऐसा मेम्बर होगा जिसको २५ फी सदी से ज्यादा मत मिले होंगे। तो इसका क्या यह मतलब समझें कि यह जो हमारा हाउस बना उस सारे हाउस को तोड़ कर दुबारा एलक्शन करायें जायें? आखिर यह कैसे मुमकिन हैं? यहां कोई एक पार्टी तो है नहीं, फिर यहां स्वतंत्र सदस्य भी हैं। उम्मीदवार भी स्वतन्त्र हैं। जितने वोटर्स हैं सबको अधिकार है खड़े होने का। तो जिस बात को अपने ध्यान में रख कर श्री विट्ठल राव बिल रखना चाहते हैं वह किस तरह मुमकिन हो सकती है?

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे श्री सिंहासन सिंह जी ने जो बात कही थी वह इस पर जरूर लागू होती है। इसके पास करने से फाइनेन्शल असर जरूर पड़ता है। तो इस विधेयक पर विचार करते हुए इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं मानता हूं कि माननीय मूवर साहब का जो फीसदी का हिसाब है वह प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर मुमकिन नहीं है। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता श्री जयपाल सिंह जी ने कुछ हमारी पार्टी का जिक्र किया। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह भी एक पार्टी के नेता है और अच्छा हो यदि वह अपनी पार्टी की ही फिक्र में रहें। यहां तो पार्टी बहुत बड़ी है और बहुत अच्छे ढंग से सोचती है और दस, बारह साल से आज की दुनिया में कोई ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है जिस पार्टी का कि दुनिया में १०, १२ साल से आज के हालात में एक पार्टी ने राज्य किया हो। वह हमारी फिक्र क्यों करते हैं। वह अपनी झारखंड पार्टी की फिक्र करें कि उनके अन्दर ५, १० मेम्बर कैसे चलते हैं और किस तरीके से कभी वजारत में आते हैं, कब निकलते हैं। खैर मैं इस बात की तरफ ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं मानता हूं कि प्रजातंत्रवाद जैसा राजतंत्र हमने माना है उसके तहत यह जो विधेयक है कोई उसका कार्यरूप होही नहीं

सकता है । इससे कोई काम ठीक तौर पर चल नहीं सकता । हां जैसे कि मैंने कहा कि अगर एक किसी हाउस का या किसी स्टेट असेम्बली की मेजारिटी अगर कोई खराबी करती है तो उसका इलाज विधान के अन्दर रखा ही जाता है लेकिन इक्के दुक्के मेम्बर के वास्ते और अकेले किसी सदस्य के खराब होने से कोई बहुत ज्यादा राजतंत्र के ऊपर या राज शक्ति के ऊपर असर नहीं पड़ सकता । अलबत्ता अगर वह कोई बेईमानी करता है तो उसके लिये कानून में गुंजाइश है और वह सजा पायेगा और वह मेम्बरशिप के लिये डिस्क्वालिफाई हो जायेगा इसकी गुंजाइश हमने कानून में रखी है लेकिन अगर प्रस्तावक साहब यह चाहते हैं कि कोई एक आदमी एक पार्टी से दूसरी पार्टी में बदले तो उसको दुबारा चुनाव लड़ना चाहिये । अगर उनकी यह मंशा है तो उनको साफ तौर पर उसमें लिखना चाहिये था लेकिन ऐसा तो उन्होंने लिखा नहीं बल्कि उन्होंने तो उसको बिलकुल गोलमाल रखा है । अब फर्ज कीजिये कि कोई आजाद उम्मीदवार बन कर आता है तो वह कहां जाये ? अब एक शख्स जिसको कि किसी इलाके वाले समझते हैं कि यह असेम्बली में जाकर उनको रिप्रेजेंट करेगा और उसकी बहैसियत आजाद उम्मीदवार के चुन कर असेम्बली में भेजते हैं और किसी पार्टी के सदस्यों को वहां की जनता ने किसी कारणों से इस के योग्य न समझा हो और उस इलाके वालों ने उस आजाद उम्मीदवार को इसी खयाल से चुनकर भेजा है कि वह वहां जाकर देखे कि हमारे हल्के की किस बात से भलाई है । अब अगर वह शामिल हो जाय उस पार्टी में जिसमें कि वह समझता है कि ईमानदारी से काम चलता है और अच्छा काम चलता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह मतदाताओं की राय को लेकर ही चलता होगा । मैं एक बात समझता हूं कि अगर वह इसमें ऐसी कोई धारा लाते कि इस सभा की या दूसरी असेम्बलियों की एक कमेटी बने और वह कमेटी गौर करे क्योंकि जहां तक मतदाताओं का वास्ता है और जिस ढंग से वह चाहते हैं वह तो मुमकिन है नहीं और वह समझते हैं कि अगर फर्ज किया किसी सदस्य ने लोगों के और मतदाताओं के विचारों के साथ विश्वासघात किया है तो वह ऐसे आदमियों के केस वह कोई पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी हो या किसी एसेम्बली की कमेटी हो वह उसके बारे में गौर करे और जिसमें कि सारी पार्टियों के सदस्य शामिल हों और अगर वह कमेटी सर्वसम्मति से मान जाय तो बेशक कोई ऐसी धारा रख दी जाय जिससे कि उसकी सीट खाली कर दी जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक तरीका होता जिससे कि वह जैसा समझते हैं कुछ दोस्त सौदेबाजी करते हैं हाउस में आकर तो वह सौदेबाजी खत्म हो सकती है लेकिन जिस तरीके से उन्होंने रक्खा है वह तो सौदेबाजी खत्म नहीं होगी और उसका तो नतीजा होगा कि इस हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आज पहला एलेक्शन खत्म हुआ और दूसरा कल ही शुरू हो जायेगा क्योंकि किसी भाई को ५० फी सदी तो राय या मत मिले नहीं । ५० फी सदी मत तो जो इनके नेता हैं वे सन १९५२ के अन्दर भी जीत नहीं सके । सन १९५७ के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी अक्सरियत से जीते हैं क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र प्रान्त बनाने का सवाल उठ खड़ा था लेकिन आज शायद हालात बदल चुके हैं और अब महाराष्ट्र राज्य का निर्माण हो रहा है तो कल को क्या मालूम है कि यदि हम बाहर जायें तो कौन चुनाव में जीतेगा और कौन नहीं जीतेगा क्योंकि आज हलात बदल गई है । आज महाराष्ट्र समिति के समर्थक कांग्रेस के अन्दर फिर प्रविष्ट हो रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि शायद वह मानते थे कि कांग्रेस में कसूर इतना ही था । इसी तरीके से शायद मतदाता भी मानते थे हालांकि यह जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य का निर्माण हो रहा है तो यह सारे सदन ने

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

ऐसा निश्चय किया है और पहले जो इसके विपरीत निर्णय हुआ था वह भी सारे सदन का ही निर्णय था लेकिन माना ऐसा जाता है कि अगर नहीं बना तो उसके लिये कसूर कांग्रेस का था और अब अगर आज बन जाता है तो फिर महाराष्ट्र राज्य के निर्माण का श्रेय लेने को डांगे साहब और अन्य मित्र आ जाते हैं और ऐसा माना जाता है कि डांगे साहब ने बनवाया या माहाराष्ट्र के दूसरे दोस्तों ने बनवाया है । यह अजीब हालत है कि अगर कोई कमी रह जाय और उनकी मंशा के मुताबिक काम न हो तो सारा दोष और कसूर अकेले कांग्रेस पार्टी पर डाल दिया जाय और अगर कोई उनके मंशा मुआफिक निर्णय ले लिया जाय तो फिर उसका श्रेय लेने में वह सबसे आगे आ जाते हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रुख उचित नहीं है और इस तरह से देश की कोई सेवा नहीं हो सकती है । मैं मानता हूं कि प्रस्तावक महोदय इस विधेयक को वापस लेंगे क्योंकि उनकी जो मंशा है वह इस विधेयक से पूरी नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री विट्ठल राव ने जो इस विधेयक को पेश किया है वह आज के हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी आवश्यकता है । मैं इसलिये ऐसा कह रहा हूं कि लोग चुने जाने के बाद न तो अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की कोई चिन्ता करते हैं और न इस बात की उन्हें कोई चिन्ता रहती है कि उनके बारे में देश की जनता क्या सोचती है । यदि इस तरीके की कोई व्यवस्था की जा सके और असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट का कोई सदस्य चुना जाता है तो उसके बाद भी बीच के समय में भी पांच साल से पहले भी अगर उसको जनता चाहे तो उसे वापिस बुला सके और उसकी सदस्यता खत्म की जा सके तो मैं समझता हूं कि सदस्य लोग अपना अधिक उत्तरदायित्व महसूस करेंगे । इसके अलावा यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है जिसकी कि हम यहां पर व्यवस्था चाहते हैं । स्विटजरलैंड के विधान में इस तरह की बात पहले से मौजूद हैं । राइट ऑफ रिकौल वहां पर जनता को दिया हुआ है । उस के अनुसार यदि मतदाता ऐसा महसूस करते हों कि अमुक सदस्य जिसको कि उन्होंने किसी एक नियत समय के लिये चुना था असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के लिये, वह वहां पर अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ठीक तरीके से नहीं निभा रहा है और उससे वे बीच में ही असन्तुष्ट हो जायें उसकी नीति के कारण या उसके कार्यों के कारण तो उस मेम्बर को नियत अवधि के समाप्त होने से पहले बहुमत से वापिस बुला सकते हैं । लेकिन श्री विट्ठल राव ने तो अपने इस बिल में बहुमत की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की है । उन्होंने तो कहा है कि दो तिहाई लोग अगर चाहें तो वह मेम्बर वापिस बुलाया जा सकता है उसकी सदस्यता खत्म की जा सकती है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इस सिद्धान्त को मान लिया जाता है तो कोई भी सदस्य अगर वह जरा भी जिम्मेदार होगा तो उसकी सदस्यता से हटाने का प्रश्न कभी आयेगा ही नहीं क्योंकि आज के जमाने में हम देखते हैं कि जो लोग चुन कर आते हैं तो कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि हमेशा बहुमत से चुनकर आते हों । ४ लाख वोटर किसी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हों तो उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मुश्किल से २ या ढाई लाख वोटर अपना वोट डालते हैं और कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि २५ फी सदी वोट भी जिसके मुआफिक पड़ गये वह दुबारा चुन कर आ सकता है इसलिये यह आशा करना कि ऐसे सदस्य के खिलाफ जो कि असेम्बली आदि में उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण कार्य करता है, अपने उत्तरदायित्व को महसूस करता है अपने कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करता है, ऐसे मेम्बर के खिलाफ कभी भी दो तिहाई जनता हो सकेगी ऐसा सोचना गलत होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यह सम्भव नहीं है और मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से इसके प्रति क्यों कोई ऐतराज उठाया जा सकता है । यह तो असल में उनके ही लिये

एक भले की चीज होगी फायदे की चीज होगी। अब हम अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी सदन में देखते हैं कि कभी-कभी आवश्यक उपस्थिति न होने के कारण कोरम की घटियां बजा करती हैं। सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से ३७७ मेम्बर हैं लेकिन ३७७ मेम्बर होते हुये भी कोरम बनाये रखने लायक भी मेम्बर उपस्थित नहीं रहते हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी भी हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि इस वक्त वह कोरम का प्रश्न उठाया नहीं जा सकता हालांकि जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है जब कि मैं यहां सदन में बोल रहा हूं तो आवश्यक कोरम हाउस में नहीं है लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य बता देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आये दिन अखबारों में निकलता है कि सदन में आवश्यक सदस्य संख्या के अभाव में कोरम बैल बजी तो इसकी मुल्क में बाहर जनता पर बहुत बुरी प्रतिक्रिया होती है। लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं कि जिनको हमने वहां चुन कर भेजा है वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा नहीं रहे हैं और वे सदन में बाकायदा बैठते तक नहीं हैं, अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करते हैं सिर्फ सदन में बैठने का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि और भी एक पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य के कर्तव्य होते हैं जिनके कि उसके द्वारा पालन किये जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। आखिर जिस समय वे जनता के पास वोट मांगने जाते हैं तो उनका एक चुनाव घोषणापत्र होता है और वे जनता से वायदा करते हैं कि अगर जनता ने उन्हें चुन कर संसद् में भेजा तो वे अमुक-अमुक कार्य करेंगे लेकिन अक्सर लोग जनता द्वारा चुन कर उन घोषणापत्रों को एक तरह से भुला देते हैं और वे चुने जाने के पश्चात् अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जनता की शिकायतों को सुनने के लिये जाते नहीं हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि कानून में इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो सके कि जो सदस्य चुने गये हैं अगर उनसे उनके मतदाता सन्तुष्ट न हों और वे ऐसा महसूस करते हों कि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभा रहे हैं तो वे उनको वापिस बुला सकें और अगर ऐसा रिकाल करने की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक मेम्बर जिम्मेदारी महसूस करेगा कि जो काम उन्हें सौंपा गया है और जो उत्तरदायित्व उन्हें सुपुर्द किया गया है उस उत्तरदायित्व को वे बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी के साथ निभायें। चाहे तो वह सदन में बैठ कर काम करें या बाहर जनता की सेवा करें, वह उस काम को बहुत अच्छी तरह से करेंगे। लेकिन आज तो देश में यह हालत पैदा हो गयी है कि एक पार्टी है, लोग समझते हैं कि कोई दूसरी पार्टी उठ नहीं रही है, वह समझते हैं कि शायद कोई दूसरी पार्टी शासन के भार को नहीं संभाल सकती इसलिये लोग असन्तुष्ट होते हुये भी उस पार्टी को वोट दे देते हैं, और इस प्रकार जब एक बार उस पार्टी की सरकार बन जाती है तो सदस्य यह समझ लेते हैं कि अब तो हमको कोई हटा नहीं सकता, पांच साल के लिये तो हमारा पट्टा लिखा गया, इसलिये चाहे जैसे काम करो। अगर इस परिस्थिति को बदलना है तो हमें देश में जागृति पैदा करनी होगी और जनता को यह अधिकार देना होगा कि जिस सदस्य को उसने चुना है उसको चाहे जब वापस बुला सकती है।

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह से सरकारी पार्टी इसको अपने लिये ले रही है। जब कानून बन जायेगा तो वह हर एक आदमी के लिये होगी और चाहे जिस पार्टी की सरकार हो उस पर लागू होगा। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है, कल किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार बन सकती है, तो यह कानून उस पार्टी और सरकार के लिये भी रहेगा। तो मैं कहूंगा कि इसमें सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं कहूंगा कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। यह सिद्धांत ऐसा है जो कि जनतंत्र को मजबूत

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

बनायेगा। आज बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि मुल्क में जनतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है। मैं भी अपनी पूरी शक्ति से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनतंत्र को मजबूत बनाना हर एक नागरिक का कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिये, खास तौर से इस परिस्थिति में जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के आस-पास के देशों में जनतंत्र की जड़ें हिल रही है और तानाशाही कायम हो रही है। लेकिन जनतंत्र तो मजबूत तभी हो सकता है जब कि जनता के अन्दर जाग्रति पैदा हो। जब तक जनता अपने कर्त्तव्यों के प्रति और अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जाग्रत नहीं होती, तब तक जनतंत्र को मजबूत करने की बात एक खिलावा मात्र होगी। इसलिये जरूरी है कि जो हमारे देश के असली मालिक हैं उनको मजबूत बनाया जाये, उनको ताकत देनी होगी। यदि हम इस सिद्धांत को मान लेते हैं कि यदि जनता चाहे तो अपने चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि को वापस बुला सकती है, तो इससे जनता को बहुत बड़ी शक्ति मिलेगी और जनता को विश्वास होगा कि जिस व्यक्ति को हमने आज चुन कर भेज दिया है यदि वह हमारी इच्छा के मुताबिक काम नहीं करेगा तो हम उसको अपने अधिकार से वापस बुला सकते हैं। कहा जा सकता है कि इस सिद्धांत को मान लेने से बहुत परेशानियां पैदा होंगी। मैं मानता हूं कि हमेशा ही शासन के खिलाफ कुछ न कुछ लोग रहते ही हैं। और वह शासन के खिलाफ शिकायतें लाते रहते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार शिकायत लाने मात्र से तो किसी सदस्य को हटाया नहीं जा सकता। इस विधेयक में तो यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि जब तक दो तिहाई मतदाता उसके खिलाफ वोट नहीं देंगे तब तक उसको नहीं हटाया जा सकता। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाय न सिर्फ इस दृष्टि से कि इससे वर्तमान सरकार को क्या हानि या लाभ होगा, बल्कि इस दृष्टि से कि इससे हम अपने देश में जनतंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूत बना सकेंगे। आज यह न केवल हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बल्कि आज यह दुनिया के लिये आवश्यक हो गया है कि दुनिया में जनतंत्र की जड़ें मजबूत हों क्योंकि आज जितनी भी शासन व्यवस्थायें हैं उनमें जनतंत्र की व्यवस्था, जनता द्वारा चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चालित व्यवस्था सबसे अच्छी है। अगर हमको इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना है तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम जनता को यह अधिकार दें कि जिस व्यक्ति को जनता वोट देकर भेजती है, वह चाहे तो उसका पैर पकड़ कर उसको पीछे भी खींच सकती है। जब हम जनता को यह अधिकार दे देंगे तो जनता में जाग्रति पैदा होगी और कोई भी जनता का प्रतिनिधि यदि वह घोषणापत्र के विरुद्ध काम करता है, उसको जनता हटा सकेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कानून मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें और यदि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहते, तो इसके सिद्धांत को मानते हुये वह कोई दूसरा बिल पेश करें, जिससे इस सिद्धांत का परिपालन हो सके।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no end of sympathy with the hon. the mover of this resolution because though his ostensible object is to remove an anomaly in our Constitution, the actual result of this Bill if it is passed into an Act will be to create a very big anomaly not only in the Constitution of our country but also in the constitutions of those countries which have, what I call, the western type of democracy.

Now, I do not want to discuss this problem in the light of what happened in Kerala or PEPSU or Punjab or Andhra; I think that is not within my purview. I want to discuss this question on its merits, and in doing so I think that the Representation of the People Act which this Parliament has passed in its wisdom should not be treated with so much lightness. It has stood the test of time, it has stood the test of two elections.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): But you amended it six times.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Though we have been amending it now and then, that has been done in the light of those fundamental principles which are the foundations of that Representation of the People Act. There has been no departure from those principles. There has been no introduction of new principles as this Bill contemplates to introduce.

Therefore, I think, taking into account the basic principles of that Act, taking into account the way it has worked, taking into account the fact that it should not be tampered with in a light-hearted way, I would say that this Bill is very, very untimely and inopportune.

The second thing is this. The Representation of the People Act leads us on to the Election Commission, and though I have a great deal to say against the Election Commission in the arbitrary way in which it delimits the constituencies at the behest of certain interests, I think that on the whole....

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I do not think it is justified, because there is a Delimitation Commission....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no justification to say like that. I was also thinking over that. The Election Commission does not delimit constituencies. It is not the business of the Election Commission, but there is a special Commission appointed for that very purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Though I have a great deal of grievance against the Election Commission for the way in which certain things are done, I think that on the whole the Election Commission is one of the buttresses of the Representation of the People Act. Therefore, this Representation of the People Act is to be considered in the light of the Election Commission.

Again, this Bill has also got to be considered in the light of the election petitions. I think that the law of election petitions is not foolproof and of course we have been trying to improve it every time. So, to think that one can remove this anomaly only by introducing this kind of principle will not hold good, and it will lead to a kind of chain reactions, and the chain reactions will spread over to the Election Commission, to the election petitions and indeed to everything. So, I think that this kind of over-simplification of the problem is the biggest defect of this Bill.

My next point is this. The example of Switzerland has been quoted. There, this procedure prevails. Switzerland is a good democracy. I have no right to say anything against it. The Swiss people have a democracy which suits them, and I think their democracy is working very well. But Switzerland, we must know, is a small country. It is a country where the electorate is very, very highly educated, Switzerland also consists of autonomous provinces, if I can use that word, and it is a kind of federal constitution. Switzerland cannot be a model for India. India has to work out its democracy and its democratic destinies in its own way. Switzerland cannot give us any light on this.

Moreover, it may be that this provision exists in some other kinds of democracies. I am not talking of the western type of democracy, but other kinds of democracies, say, the democracy of the people or people's democracy. There, in people's democracies, the election procedure is very, very simple. They have their elections, and I do not deny it. But their elections are of a different kind. The candidates are returned in a different way. They are returned not with all the paraphernalia of elections which we have in this country but are returned on a kind of single member lists or some such thing. Therefore, it is as easy to elect them as it is to recall them. So, the people's democracies cannot be a model for this coun-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

try, as Switzerland cannot be a model for this country. Nor can I say that the United Kingdom can be an example for my country nor can the United States be a model for my country. Among these democracies, the United Kingdom is the oldest democracy, and there, there is no provision for recall. Therefore, I think this is a novel suggestion which the hon. Mover of the Bill wants to introduce in our Constitution and which is unheard of and unthought of. It is not to be found anywhere, and I do not think that we should treat Indian democracy as a guinea pig for making strange experiments on it. Indian democracy is going its own way and it is progressing along its own lines, and I do not think one should try to bring into it some foreign material which may be very bad for the health of our democracy.

Suppose that Parliament gives its assent to this Bill in the light of what has been said in this House, I would say that it is not at all workable in the context of the country. Take, for example, my case. I fought my election to the Lok Sabha and I had so many candidates contesting the same election. There was an Akali candidate, a Jan Sangh candidate, a Communist candidate and a candidate from the backward classes. There were four candidates that were contesting the election from my constituency besides me. How many votes did I get to get myself elected? I defeated the second candidate by about 50,000 votes. He got about 50,000 votes and I got about a lakh and 100 votes or so. I do not think that the proportion of my votes was 50 per cent. If it is enough that I require less than 50 per cent to be elected to this House, I do not understand how you can muster a two-thirds majority in order to get me unseated. It is unworkable and unthinkable. The Election Commission cannot devise any method by means of which this can be done. It is a theoretical proposition, a hypothetical proposition, and I do not think the time of the House should be used in considering this hypothetical proposition.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Suppose I amend it and reduce that percentage. Will he accept it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: My third point is this. Of course, I think there are some Members who do not do their duty by their constituencies But who is the judge? I put that question. I think the electorate is the best judge, and the electorate has a way of registering its protest if I have not done my duty by my constituency. Then they vote me down the next time. Therefore, to think that this should be left to the party or a meeting of the voters is something which cannot be done.

This reminds me of the summary courts where they have summary trials, the peoples' courts or something like that. Maybe that they are doing some very good work. But this matter does remind me of the summary courts and summary trials and summary judgements. Some persons sit together and say "Well, we do not want this man". In this connection, I may point out that in our country I have found that sometimes people sign two different petitions on one and the same subject. I know there was a gentleman who came to me one day and signed one petition. The next day, I found that he had signed some other petition which was against what he had signed in my presence earlier, and when I asked him why. He said, 'Why should I annoy anybody? I want to please that person also"!

What I mean to say is this. Some persons may under pressure from X sign a petition against Y. Those very persons, because of some pressure from some others, may sign a petition in favour of Y! So, such things do not work. I am sure that the provisions contained in the Bill are not in keeping with the traditions of justice

and with the democratic justice that we have established in our country.

There is another point. The representatives in the Lok Sabha are bound to their constituencies. We derive our strength from the constituencies. It is our duty to serve our constituencies. It is our duty to go to our constituencies, listen to the demands and complaints of the people and do the needful. When I am in this House or in the Assembly, to say that I am always there rooted in that constituency is to misrepresent the facts.

When you come here, you have to develop an all-India outlook and an international outlook. You have to take interest in problems which transcend not only the boundaries of your constituency, of your State and the frontiers of India, but also in problems which are global problems. Therefore, when you are confronted with such problems, it is very illogical to think that you should be judged only by the yardstick of the service to your constituency.

Sir, there is a difference between a municipality and an Assembly and there is a difference between the Assembly and the House of the People. If I were a member of the municipality, I would be judged entirely by my service to my town. When I am a member of the Assembly, I would be judged by my service to the State. But when I am a Member of the Lok Sabha, I would be judged not only by my service to my constituency and to my State and to my country, but by my service in regard to global and international problems. So, to think that you have to leave the judgement of your work to these persons is wide of the mark and is not the relevant consideration.

As I said in the beginning, the hon. Member who has brought this Bill has very, very novel ideas in his head and I think this Bill is the result of that. I think this Bill should be decently buried and I am sure when it is buried, there will be nobody to weep excepting my hon. friend, Shri T. B Vittal Rao. I wish him all success.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, the hon Mover of this Bill seems to be suffering under some misconceptions and misunderstanding. But for that, he would not have taken this trouble. Of course, the idea is that democracy should function at its best. But the remedies he has suggested are worse than the so-called diseases.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he says:

> "The continuance of such a person as a legislator weakens the representative character of the Legislature and offends against the sound principles of democracy.'

What I am afraid is, by a permanent measure of this nature, the same evil will be there. When he says the continuance of such a person weakens the legislature, by this kind of Damocles' sword over each legislator, the independent functioning of the legislator truthful to his conscience and to his country will be affected and he will be incapacitated. Therefore, each legislator will work under fear, under Damocles' sword, and not under strength and confidence. Naturally, the entire strength of the legislature gets affected. When each member is motivated by fear, the whole House will get weakened—just as one weak link weakness the whole chain—and the legislature will not be competent to handle big problems bodly and connot only problems of a town or a State, but even inter-State problems and inter-national problems of peace and war Inasmuch as legislatures have such a huge responsibility, it is very wrong to bind members with this kind of fear complex.

Instead of strengthening the legislature and democracy, I am afraid this Bill will weaken democracy. Every legislator will be looking back and wanting to know what his constituency feels on each and every samll

[Shri Narasimhan]

matter. He will be something like a glorified peon of the constituency rather than a friend, guide and philosopher of the constituency. For being a friend and guide, he must be able to listen to what they say and tell them what is right and what is wrong. All the strength of character and strength of principles which a member should have will be lost if this kind of fear complex is introduced in his tenure.

It is just like having a daily examination and putting the student to trouble in his study. Examinations should be periodical—annually or once in two years or some test every quarter. This kind of a measure will only handicap the legislator and it will not be of benefit to the electorate either. The hon. Mover seems to be carried away by the outward appearance of a measure like this, and is duped, just like taking whatever glitters to be gold. The real question is whether a member functions as a delegate or as a mere agent. The well-known parliamentarian Edmund Burke has discussed this subject very well in some interesting speeches and articles. One would greatly benefit by reading those speeches and articles as to how a member should function *vis-a-vis* his constituency.

The hon. Member has suggested a two-third majority of the vtoers on the electoral rolls. There is no guarantee on what important subjects people will decide. They may do it without responsibility out of mere anger and so on, or out of temporary disappintment. It will affect the whole Parliament, its strength and permanency within even a limited period.

We can visualise how it will work in a given case. Suppose a member after election becomes a Minister and starts functioning administratively. Supposing on a particular issue in which his constituency is involved, he does not give the constituency what it wants and gives it to some other place in his wide responsibility, immediately the constituency can become very angry and say, "You made a promise to get this done and you have yourself not done this. So, you are recalled". Then the Minister will have to go back. Instead of being a servant of the country, he becomes a servant of the town. These are the consequences which will arise out of this. So, with full knowledge and awareness of all this, the Constitution—makers have not put in similar provisions in most of the countries. In one or two countries, it is there like an ornament never to be used. Because it was not used, its disadvantages have not become known. One swallow does not make a summer either.

In this country, with a gigantic population, complex national problems, social as well as economic, it is not good to bind a member with such a fetter. Probably what the Member wants is that a member should keep himself in close touch with the aspirations, wants and feelings of his constituency. There are many other alternative methods to do it. He can bring out another legislation, enabling referendum to be taken on this issue or that issue. That will enable legally the country and the Parliament to know the opinion of the people on specific issues.

But this is not the remedy. This is really injuring and incapacitating out normal functions. There are other methods of knowing the public opinion. There can be bye-elections or mid-term elections which can be brought about by political parties. Take Kerala, for instance. There were two or three general elections there in a given period. So, keeping the Legislator posted with the needs and aspirations of the people can be brought about by so many other methods by the political parties taking the initiative in the matter. So, this method is not suitable for any democratic country, far less to this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. C. Jain. He should be brief. Before I

call the Minister I have to call Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri M. C. Jain: The principle involved in this Bill is very fundamental. I really came to this House with an open mind on the subject and I have carefully listened to the speeches made in favour of and against the Bill. After listening to the speeches, I am convinced that the principle involved in this Bill should be accepted by the Government.

The first point made against the Bill by my learned predecessor was that there would be a fear complex in the Members. If there is a fear complex in the Member because a certain member misbehaves and his constituency wants to recall him, then that very constituency can punish him after five years. It is only a question of time. If the electorate have the right not to vote for him or defeat him after five years, where is the harm if we enable the electorate to exercise that right before the expiry of the period of five years?

Then, another argument was advanced by my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, who said that the electorate care generally for the local interests whereas the Member, if he is a Member of the State Legislature or Parliament, has to consider not only the local interests, not only the State interests, not only the country's interests but international interests. It is those very electorates who have to decide about the activities of the Member after five years, what that member did for his constituency, for the State, for the country and in the international field. If the electorate can decide about the activities of that particular member after five years, where is the harm, and what is the criticism worth, when he says that whereas the interest of the electorate is local, the interests of the member cover a wider field, including the international field. I do not think there is any force in this argument.

What is democracy? Democracy is a form of government for the people, by the people and of the people. We have now initiated democratic government in our country and we have established sound conventions. But the experience of the last ten or twelve years has shown that that tendency among the Legislators, though not increased, not developed to a very great extent yet there is an apprehension or fear that some elected representatives may be bought. I know I am using a very strong word. There is a fear that they may be purchased by the ruling party or some other party. Because, other parties can also purchase. Also, members can change their political parties. It happens that a certain member is elected by the electorate on a certain party ticket and then he leaves that party and joins another party. All these things have been happening, though not to a very large extent, to some extent at least in some of the Legislatures in our country. I think that healthy democratic traditions require that when candidates are elected on a certain party ticket they should stick to it, because the electorate gave them votes on a certain particular election manifesto. If they do not stick to the election manifesto, then the electorate should have the right to recall them, and that principle is incoporated in this Bill. In my opinion, this two third's majority is too much. It would be better to reduce it to 60 per cent.

Another argument against this Bill is that it is impracticable. So far as the argument of impracticability is concerned, the Election Commission has to devise a procedure. For example, the case of Switzerland has been quoted. If that country could devise a method by which the elected representatives could be recalled under certain circumstances, surely, in our country also the Election Commission can devise a method by which this two-third or 60 per cent vote could be calculated. Therefore, I would appeal that even if this Bill is not accepted in the form in which it is drafted, the principle should be

[Shri M. C. Jain]

accepted and some other provision adopted for amending the Representation of the People Act to give effect to this proposal.

One other argument that was advanced was that the Representation of the People Act has stood the test of time. Even then I think the Representation of the People Act has been amended about six times during the last 8 or 9 years. Of course, this Bill raises a very fundamental principle. But we should not say that because this Bill has been sponsored by a Communist Member, therefore, we should oppose it. We should go into the merits of the Bill. If we accept the principle of the Bill, either by passing this Bill or some other Bill in an amended form, we would be strengthening the hands of democracy in our country.

We are facing all sorts of challenges against democratic traditions and so I would plead before this House that if we accept this principle that would be strengthening the hands of democracy instead of weakening it. Here I make a suggestion. Let this Bill be referred to the country at large for a referendum. I am sure, the country will, with a very vast majority, support the principles of this Bill. I have no doubt about it. Suppose this Bill is not passed here. Let it be referred for public opinion. As I said just now, the public in the country will support the principle of the Bill. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister that even if he is not in a position to accept this Bill as such, he should accept the principle of this Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is very gratifying indeed that this Bill has found general support on our side of the House and even on the other side of the House. This is gratifying because it bears testimony to the love, the respect we bear to democratic institutions, the care we take for ensuring in our country a really democratic set-up.

I shall very briefly refer to some constitutional objections which have been raised by Shri Jaipal Singh and others. Well, the objection is that this would require a constitutional amendment, because the Constitution provides for the tenure of members. The Constitution does nothing of the kind. It provides for the term of each House, not of the tenure of Members. On the other hand, the Constitution by article 327 or 328 provides that Parliament is competent to legislate as to the due constitution of the Houses of Parliament as well as of the State Legislatures. Therefore, this Bill is quite competent inasmuch as it provides for the due constitution of the Legislatures of our country by providing for recall of members who have forfeited the confidence of their constituents.

14 hrs.

It may be that the Bill is not perfectly shaped or that it needs certain modifications to make it perfect, but that can be done in the second reading. On that ground there is no reason to reject the Bill outright. For instance, if two-thirds majority is impracticable, the majority may be reduced or some other formula may be provided. For instance, it was suggested that the majority must be determined with reference to the number of electors who had voted for the Member of Parliament. These things can be considered in the second reading and suitable provisions may be made. But there is no ground for these reasons to reject the Bill outright.

I would now come to the more fundamental points regarding the merits. It has been objected to on the ground that it is supposed to be not in accordance with our traditions and that it would be an enormity perpetrated on the western form of democracy. Let us make no mistake with it. The Swiss form of democracy also is a western form of democracy. It is not

an eastern form of democracy. The Swiss have in their Constitution provision for recall. Shri D. C. Sharma has said that Switzerland is a different country altogether because it has a federal system, it is a small country and it has autonomous units. I can add further things. I can say that the Swiss speak French, German and Italian while we speak Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and ten other languages and 200 other dialects. I can say that the Swiss have a white skin while we have black and brown. But the question is: Are all these considerations relevant?

The only relevant consideration is that the Swiss have a system of democracy in which people are elected to legislatures by the vote of the people and we have the same system. The members of the Swiss legislatures have to go to the electorate to ascertain their confidence, to ascertain whether they will entrust to them the conduct of affairs on their behalf. So have we to go to the electorate. So the difference between Switzerland and the forms of democracy which originate from England, that is to say, the British or the United States democracy or, say, in France or other places, exists due to historical reasons. Switzerland started from what we call a pure democracy, that is to say, the entire people in the different Swiss cantons used to assemble together and decide their own affairs. When the cantons were fettered and some of the cantons grew too large, it was found impracticable to practise this pure form of democracy. It is undoubtedly true that the pure form of democracy is the best form of democracy and the ideal form of democracy. But unfortunately because of the growing size of our communities, it is no longer possible. We have to entrust the conduct of affairs to our representatives instead of carrying them on ourselves. If we have to do it, it is natural that when a pure form of democracy entrusts its conduct to its representatives, it would lay down some chacks on its representatives so that they may not flout the mandate of the people and may not go against the wishes of the people.

I think in England the democracy started by wringing out concessions from a limited class, a small class and the concessions were drawn out gradually not by the people themselves but originally by the top classes. For instance, the Magna Carta was wrung out from King John by the Lords and not by the peasants of England. Similarly, the petition of right and the Bill of Rights were wrung out by the bourgeois from the feudal lords and the King. Therefore in England democracy has gradually descended from above. I am leaving out the original democratic forms of the German tribes when they came. But historically British democracy has, we may say, broadened down and not narrowed up as in Switzerland. It has also broadened down at the instance of not the whole people but of the top-most classes which were deprived. Under those circumstances, these classes were not very much worried about giving the right to the people to recall them. As a matter of fact, you are no doubt aware that historically adult franchise was won in England very late. I am not sure whether it is in 1832 or 1867.....

Shri Ranga (Tenali): 1880.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It was in 1880 perhaps when full adult franchise was won.

Shri Hajarnavis: Full adult franchise came in 1918.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Therefore the right of recall did not come to British democracy. That is not the reason why we should be shy of adopting the same.

In our case democracy has been established because of the urge of the people from below and not because of the strivings of people from above. Therefore we should rather follow the Swiss system than the British system.

The other points have been dealt with by Shri Jain ably, that is, regarding the fear complex and regard-

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

ing the sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of legislators. I would only add this to what Shri Jain has said. This complex, a fear complex if I may call it, or the complex of the sword of Damocles proceeds from a want of confidence and a fear of the electorate that the electorate may not behave properly. But the electorate in our country has never shown an imbalance or a sudden sway for no earthly reason. Therefore the electorate can be trusted to fulfil their duties properly. As a matter of fact, when we have adopted the democratic Constitution, when we have started with the principle of adult franchise it follows that we accept the electorate as a responsible electorate, otherwise we do not confer adult franchise on them. Therefore it is no use saying that the electorate will sway or will put the legislators in fear. The legislators have nothing to fear unless.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is us

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I will conclude in a minute.

The legislators have nothing to fear unless they really betray the electorate.

Another very important thing we must remember is that the political set-up is not going to be the same in this country. Today one party rules the whole country in the States as well as at the Centre. That will not be the set-up always. I think everyone will agree that that will not be the set-up always. If that is not so, conflicts are bound to arise. We have seen the unfortunate incidents in Kerala. If the right of recall had been there—you will remember, we have always pleaded for introduction of the right of recall—the disturbances in Kerala would not have occurred. If the right of recall had been there it could have been decided in Kerala by the exercise of the right of recall as to whether the Government had really the confidence of the people who had elected them. If that had been done all these disturbances would not have been necessary. The Presidential intervention would not have been necessary. By a simple, easy democratic process the whole thing could have been decided. It could have been decided whether there had been a shift of opinion against the Government or there had been a shift of opinion in favour of the Government. That is the great merit of the right of recall, which is going to stand us in good stead in our country in future, when the ruling parties in different States and in the Centre are bound to vary. On this ground I would urge upon the House and particularly upon the hon. Law Minister to accept this Bill. He may modify it, if necessary. He may bring forward his own Bill, if necessary. But let the principle be accepted and let the right of recall be made a part of our Constitution. I can tell you that if it is made a part of our Constitution, it may probably remain an ornament in our Constitution.

For, the elected Members would not then easily betray the electors, and there may not be any occasion to use the right of recall.

Shri Hajarnavis: I oppose the motion, and I hasten to add that I oppose it not because the Bill is unworkable, not because it comes from a Member of a party to which Government do not belong, but because I am opposed to it in principle.

Firstly, I must thank the erudite lawyer, Shri D. C. Sharma, for the able exposition of the points of law that he has given to this House; he has left very little for me to add.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): When did he become a lawyer? He is only a professor.

An Hon. Member: He is only a professor of English.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Still, Shri D. C. Sharma is not denying.

Shri Hajarnavis: There is one thing that has been borne on me very emphatically, and it is this that there is no subject on which Shri D. C. Sharma cannot speak with authority or with a great deal of erudition.

An Hon. Member: He can speak even on atomic energy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a very good compliment to Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Hajarnavis: Therefore, there is very little for me to add, so far as the points of law are concerned.

There is, however, one point on which I would join issue with another learned lawyer, namely Shri Sadhan Gupta. He thought that the Constitution did not fix the tenure of the Members. I might draw his attention to article 81 which says:

> "Subject to the provisions of article 331, the House of the People shall consist of—
>
> (a) not more than five hundred members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States....".

Then, article 83 (2) says:

> "The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting....".

So, the House of the People is not a corporation, apart from the Members, but the term 'House of the People' is a name given to all the Members collected together.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Suppose a Member is elected in a by-election?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not going to enter into any argument on that just now.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Suppose he is elected in a by-election will he go on for five years?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Constitution says that he is elected only for the term for which the original Member would have continued had the election not been set aside or the violation of the election law not taken place.

As I said, the points of law having been so ably disposed of, I might address myself to the fundamental question. Should there or should there not be, in a parliamentary democracy, the right of recall? In demanding such a right, I am afraid there has been some confusion about the reasons on the basis of which this right is claimed.

First of all, it has been said that the moment a Member loses his majority he loses his right to represent that constituency. Secondly, it is said that there is some faith or some understanding on the basis of which the electorate has elected him, and if he commits a breach of faith, then he loses his mandate and he loses his capacity to represent.

We must be clear in our minds as to the basis on which this right of recall is sought to be based. First of all, there would be difficulty in finding out the majority. What exactly is the majority? Is our election based on the principle that more than 50 per cent. of the electorate had chosen a particular candidate? If there are several candidates and we find that the person who is actually declared elected gets in most cases less than 50 per cent. of the votes, then is he or is he not the true representative of the constituency? If he is a representative of the constituency, though he has not got the majority of the votes or more than 50 per cent. of the votes, why is it that another principle should be introduced at the time of recall? Why is it that he must have another kind of majority at the time of recall?

[Shri Hajarnavis]

I shall meet the case that has been made out by the Mover of the motion. Let us suppose that a person is elected with less than one-third of the majority. It is quite possible that he has been elected, but if on the basis of the franchise of one-third of the electorate, he has a right to be in this House, why is it that the moment he loses their support, he should be asked to quit this House? On what principle is it based?

The second principle is that the electorate gives him a mandate; when that mandate has been given up by that candidate, he commits a breach of faith as a representative of the people, and, therefore, he must surrender the position to which he has been elected. The first question that I shall ask myself is this. Assume that such a provision is to be made. Who is going to determine it, how, and in what manner? What is the essential part of the election manifesto, and on what basis are we going to say that the manifesto has not been observed by the candidate?

Now, take the following case. I am taking only a hypothetical case. Let us assume that in 1939 there was an election in this country on the basis that if there was a war between England and this country, it would be an imperial war, and that it would be in the interests of this country to make friends with Germany; and let us suppose that on the basis of that, the electorate approves. I shall assume for the sake of my submission that a single-party democracy is a much better democracy than the multi-party system that prevails in this country at present. Let us assume that the people voted on the basis that so far as our foreign policy was concerned, it must be one of non-involvement in the war between Hitler and England, and that it was an imperial war. Suppose, suddenly, the situation changes. What happens? Do all the Members who have been elected on the basis of the supposition that it is an imperial war all resign and seek a fresh mandate?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It becomes a people's war.

Shri Hajarnavis: Can it become a people's war without a fresh mandate from the people? That is the question which will occur to me.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): It can be a people's upsurge also.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The electorate may decide it.

Shri Hajarnavis: No country is more firmly pledged to peace than our country. Suppose, after our having promised to the electorate and after having told the electorate that under no circumstances shall this country be involved in a war, suppose, God forbid, suddenly the situation changes, and it becomes necessary to defend ourselves, would a fresh mandate be necessary, if, supposing the people said 'You had agreed that there shall be no war, and yet we find now that you are involving this country in a war, and, therefore, there must be fresh elections.'?

Take, for instance, the case as it prevailed in the United Kingdom, a democracy for which I think there has been expression of widespread admiration in this House. Just after the Suez crisis, it is agreed by almost all the political commentators that if an election were held or some sort of a poll were taken or there were some provision of recall, the Conservative Party would have completely lost the elections. And yet, they continued for five years. After they continued for five years they have renewed their verdict. Therefore, we come to the fundamental question as to whether a member who is elected is an agent of that particular constituency or is he a member of a representative institution in which each member is concerned with the general welfare. I for one am firmly of the view that in no sense is a Member of Parliament a mere mouth-piece or a mere representative of his particular con-

stituency representing those local interests. But he is there representing the whole country, taking his decisions in the light of his own individual judgement in the interest of the whole country. Of course, this thought is not new. It has been expressed by Burke in his famous address to his constituency. I would read only one sentence. He says:

> "The representative should be a pillar of state, not a weathercock on the top of the edifice exalted for his levity and versatility and of no use but to indicate the shiftings of every fashionable gale."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The same quotation you gave in Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hajarnavis: If I might say so, I respectfully agree with that proposition. There has been a very learned discussion as to the form in which the Swiss democracy differs from the British democracy and it has been said that the Swiss democracy is better being a direct democracy than the democracy that obtains in the United Kingdom and that we had better followed the Swiss example.

How the system of recall works in Switzerland? I would quote an authority and that is an authority I am quite sure the mover of this Bill will find highly respectable because it is no less a person than Mr. Vyshinsky's "The Law of the Soviet States". I would read from page 721:

> "The practice of recalling deputies is encountered very rarely in certain cantons of Switzerland and in individual States of the U.S.A. An American political economist, Bird, says that there are in California more than fifty different statutes concerning the recall of municipal officials, and more than forty statutes concerning the recall of officials of autonomies in the village localities. These laws are so complicated, so confused, that it is utterly impossible to use them, and their broad application in practice is therefore not feasible. Data as to the recall of deputies in California show that the citizens of California cities, having the right of recall, use it in fact about once in fifty years, during which they recall not more than one elected official. The electors of rural autonomous organisations use the right of recall still more rarely.
>
> "Upon the evidence of the famous French political scientist, Haurou, the matter of recalling deputies stands no better in the Swiss cantons than in U.S.A. "Swiss citizens have for a long time ceased to employ the right of recall." Another expert of public law, Karl Braunias, asserts that the right of recall has lost its significance in the Swiss cantons."

If my hon. friend Shri Sadhan Gupta will permit me to use his expression, I would say, the right of recall is really an ornament of the Swiss Constitution but that ornament is seldom worn.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: If it exists, it is bound to have a salutary effect.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then, Sir, even in the countries where this right of recall finds a place in the Constitution, this right has rarely been used. I am not quite sure how frequently it has been used in the Soviet Union and my own knowledge of that country is exceedingly meagre. I have only collected information from the newspapers the impartiality of which I cannot vouchsafe and my hon. friend will correct me. As far as I remember the only case of recall was that of Vice President Beria and it is not clear whether this right of recall was exercised after he was shot or before he was shot. But in any case it was done during his life-time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can Beria be recalled after his death.

Shri Hajarnavis: He was recalled. I have definitely read it.

Shri Tangamani: Can the hon. Minister give any instances where the right of recall was exercised in Switzerland?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says, there are very few such instances.

Shri Hajarnavis: In order that we may get enlightenment on this matter, if the hon. Members has any material which will show the procedure that was followed in the case of Vice President Beria, I shall indeed be grateful to him.

Sir, I suggest that once a person is elected for five years, he ceases to be a representative of purely local interests. He ought not to allow himself to be guided by local interests. When I go to my constituency, the people will say, "We want this thing and that thing and so many other things." My reply to them is that this Government does not exist, nor do I exist, for serving this particular constituency and if there are other regions in the country which need the help more urgently, they ought to be served first.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): When a Member becomes the Minister he talks in terms of the country as a whole.

Shri Hajarnavis: That position is also amendable to every Member.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Letters are being addressed to you as the Law Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is wrong. So far as my own department is concerned, I have nothing to do. I have no executive power at all. They are merely addressed to me in my own capacity as a Member of Parliament. I have nothing that I can do in my constituency as a Minister of Law. Therefore, I submit that it would be wrong to allow every personal move to be reflected in the constitution of this House. It should go on till five years which is the period that has been fixed.

Sir, I oppose the Bill in its letter and in its spirit.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to as many as ten hon. Members including the hon. the Minister who have taken part in this debate. I am sure the discussions here will naturally make the statesmen and others to think about the system of recall.

Sir, several hon. Members supported this Bill. When I moved this Bill for the consideration of this House I never meant it to be a partisan Bill. It was an all-party Bill, whether the right of recall should be there or not. But the hon. Minister in his reply has taken a partisan view of the whole thing.

Shri Tangamani: Because he has no legal argument.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Of course, the difference between his conception of democracy and my conception of democracy is a vast one. If I had that partisan attitude, I would have said, when I moved this Bill for the consideration of the House, that this Government had no right to exist because it had got only 48 per cent. of the total votes polled in the last General Elections. But the Government is continuing merrily. I could have brought in all these things with facts and figures. But I avoided these things so that a partisan attitude should not be taken in discussing this matter. Let us examine the Bill on the basis of its merits and not take a purely selfish view from a party angle.

My hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, told me just now that in Punjab they are going to have a Panchayat Bill

wherein the right of recall is provided for. Probably our Deputy Law Minister will go there and advise them to withdraw that Bill. Why do they insert that provision in the Panchayat elections?

Shri Hajarnavis: Because it is a free country.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Only for the Legislative Assemblies, only for the Lok Sabha we should not have it!

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We are the only ones to be slaves.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When a person is elected to any legislature, we should take a national view. I agree. Whether the particular member works in the interest of his own constituency or in the national interest, will rightly and correctly be judged by the people. After all, the power of this Parliament is also derived from the people. Let us go back to them.

The question of manifesto and so on and so forth has been referred to. The hon. Minister does not disagree with the point that if a particular candidate who has been elected forfeits the confidence of the people, he will not be returned in the following general election. My grievance is that we would have to wait for five years. Why should we wait for five years, if we accept the principle? Therefore, I moved for the consideration of this Bill.

Secondly, what is the remedy in the hands of the people to deal with those people who are elected on one party ticket and change their colours more often than a chamoleon, half a dozen times in the course of three years? They go to the electorate with one particular manifesto and are returned on the basis of that to the legislature. Then they change their party and their view. What is the remedy in the hands of the people to deal with these people who betray the electorate in that fashion? The hon. Minister has never thought about these things at all.

I can understand his opposition. But why should a Government which has a strength of 388 members out of 505, be afraid of this? They are not going to lose their majority even if 50 recalls are held.

Therefore, while the Government may not accept this Bill—I thought the discussion would greatly benefit all—I am surprised to find that the opposition to it has come from a purely partisan angle, not based on the merits or demerits of the Bill. If the right of recall has not been used in other places, here also it may not be used very often. But the principle is a salutary one. Our Deputy Minister of Law is opposed to the Bill not only in letter but in spirit. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had said that if a person had lost the confidence of the electorate and he was wise enough, he sholud resign. My only point is that if the particular hon. Member is not wise enough or modest enough to tender his resignation, the people should exercise their right of recall and bring about his resignation.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They can do it after five years.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They will do it very soon.

Shri C. D. Pande: I believe not in his favour.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Of course, not in favour of the Congress-Praja Socialist coalition in Kerala and the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition in Orissa, and probably the Congress-Akali coalition in Punjab in future.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): There is no harm.

Shri C. D. Pande: Fortunately, it will not be Congress-Communist coalition.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am grateful to Sardar A. S. Saigal for saying that the Congress can have a coalition with a communal organisation, the Akali Dal.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It is not a communal organisation.

An Hon. Member: What about the Muslim League? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration".

The motion was negatived.

14.36 hrs.

CEILINGS ON SALARY (IN PRIVATE SECTOR) BILL

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for ceilings on salaries in private employment be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September 1960".

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस ऐवान में इस बिल को पेश करने का मेरा मकसद यह है कि हिन्तुस्तान में रहने वाले तमाम लोगों के साथ, चाहे वे सरकारी मुलिजम हों, या गैर-सरकारी मुलाजिम हों, मुसावी तौर पर इन्साफ किया जाये। जनाबे वाला, हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन में भी इस का जिक्र किया गया है और आर्टिकल ३९(डी) में कहा गया है—

"that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;"

लेकिन जब हम इस को तरफ देखते हैं, तो हमें यह महसूस होता है कि हमारे मुल्क में इस की तरफ खास तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान के सरकारी मुलाजिमों को जब हम देखते हैं, तो हम देखते हैं कि मुलाजिमत में आने के लिए उन को जरूरी होता है तालीम का एक दर्जा, उम्र का एक दर्जा और उसके अलावा बहुत सी कमीशनों, यू०पी०एस०सी० और दूसरों से मन्जूरी हासिल करना। प्राइवेट सैक्टर की तरफ जब हम देखते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों की तरफ जब हम देखते हैं, तो महसूस होता है कि वहां इन तमाम बातों का कोई ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है और न ही इन की कोई जरूरत महसुस की जाती है, बल्कि इस हद तक कहा जाता है कि वहां अगर कोई जरूरत है, तो इस बात की कि किसी बड़े आदमी का बेटा हो, किसी बड़े आफीसर का अजीज रिश्तेदार हो—यह सब से बड़ी काबिलियत समझी जाती है। अगर यही काबिलयत है, तो यकीनन डेमोक्रेसी के, जम्हूरियत के सही मायने फौत होते हैं। पहली लोक सभा की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की नवीं रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का तजकिरा किया गया है। उस में हुकूमत और प्लांनिग कमीशन की तवज्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाई गई है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जिस तरह मुलाजिमतों को मुहैया किया जाता है और जितनी मोटी मोटी रकमें दी जाती हैं, उस से उस तवाजन के, उस बैलेंस के बिगड़ने का खतरा है, जो खुद हुकूमत इस मुल्क में पैदा करना चाहती है। हम जानते हैं कि एक बड़े से बड़े सैक्रेटरी की तन्ख्वाह हमारे मुल्क में तीन हजार, साढ़े तीन हजार, या चार हजार रुपए तक होती है, लेकिन प्राईवेट सैक्टर में एक मामूली मैनेजर या पब्लिसिटी आफ़िसर की तन्ख्वाह चार हजार, पांच हजार छः हजार रुपए होती है। हजूरे वाला हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे मुल्क के सब से बड़े आदमी की तन्ख्वाह चार पांच हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे यहां तेल की बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां, हैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर की और बड़ी

बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, जहां दस हजार, बारह हज़ार, पन्द्रह हज़ार रुपए तक तन्ख्वाह होती है और इस के अलावा दूसरे सहूलियात जिन्दीगी बाहम की जातीं हैं। उस से लोगों में एक अहसास पैदा होता है, सरकारी मुलाज़िमतों की तरफ तवज्जह कम होती है और सरकारी काम में वह काबिलियत पैदा नहीं रहती। यही नहीं बल्कि जब हमारे यहां हमारी गवर्नमेंट से लोग रिटायर होते हैं ५५ साल की उम्र पर, कई साल मुलाज़िमत करने के बाद, तो उन की तन्ख्वाह तीन चार हज़ार रुपए होती है, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में वापस जाने से उन की तन्ख्वाह दस, बारह हज़ार के करीब होती है। अभी पिछले साल हमारे एक हाई कमिश्नर, जो कि पाकिस्तान में थे, रिटायर हुए। उस वक्त शायद उन की तन्ख्वाह चार पांच हज़ार रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं थी, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में मुलाज़िमत हासिल होने पर उन की तन्ख्वाह फ़ौरन दस हज़ार रुपया हो गई, मोटर मुफ्त, मकान मुफ्त और इस के अलावा दूसरी सहूलियाते-ज़िन्दगी भी उन को मुहैया की गई। इन बातों को मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए हम ने देखना है कि इस मुल्क में हम तवाजन कैसे पैदा कर सकते हैं।

हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि काफी पढ़े-लिखे, काबिल जर्नलिस्ट होते हैं, लेकिन उन को तन्ख्वाह तीन सौ, चार सौ, पांच सौ होती है, हज़ार से ज्यादा नहीं होती है। लेकिन वही जर्नलिस्ट अगर किसी तरीके से किसी प्राइवेट फर्म में चले जायें, तो उन की तन्ख्वाह चार पांच हजार तक हो सकती है। जनाबे वाला, आप गवर्नमेंट के सैक्रेट्रीरज़ को लीजिए, इन्फर्मेशन आफिसर्ज को लीजिए, दूसरे काबिल लोगों को लीजिए। उन को कई इम्तिहानों के बाद मुलाज़िमत मिलती है और वे कई साल तक जूनियर रहने के बाद सीनियारिटी में पहुंच पाते हैं। लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में ये सब चीजें मफ्कूद हैं और प्राईवेट सैक्टर एक ज़रिया बन गया है हमारे मुल्क के काबिल लोगों में रिश्वतस्तानी, बेइमानी और बदइन्तजामी की बुराइयां पैदा करने का। जब हमारा आफिसर यह देखता है कि दस बारह साल इल्म हासिल करने के बाद उस को मुलाज़िमत मिलती है और उस के बाद छः सात घंटे मुसलसल उस को दिमागी काम करना पड़ता है, जब कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर में सिर्फ़ चन्द सिफ़ारिशें हासिल करने से ही उस को ज्यादा तन्ख्वाह मिल सकती है, तो फिर उस को क्या ज़रूरत है सरकार की ख़िदमत करने की, या सरकार पर ऐतमाद करने की ? जनाब, आप इस मामले को इस तरह देख सकते हैं कि हमारे रेलवे और इनकम टैक्स महकमों के जितने बड़े बड़े लोग रिटायर होते हैं, रिटायरमेंट से चन्द महीने पहले ही प्राईवेट सैक्टर की तरफ़ से उनको काफ़ी मोटी मोटी तन्ख्वाहें की आफ़र्ज होने लगती हैं। इस की वजह क्या है ? आखिर इन सब चीज़ों को भी हम ने देखना है और देखना है इस लिहाज़ से कि हमारा मुल्क अभी आज़ाद हुआ है, जिस की इक्तसादी हालत उतनी बेहतर नहीं है, जितनी कि हम करना चाहते थे, और उस की इक्तसादी हालत को अच्छा करने में अभी कुछ वक्त लगेगा, लेकिन अगर बुनियादी सालों में ही, इब्तदा में ही, यह हालत पैदा हो जाये कि हमारे यहां प्राईवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर के लोगों में एक किस्म का कम्पलेक्स पैदा हो जाये, अगर प्राईवेट सैक्टर का हर एक आदमी अपने आप को बेहतर समझे—इस लिहाज़ से कि उस की तन्ख्वाह ज्यादा है—उस शख्स से, जो कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम करता है, तो उस से पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के दरमियान एक खास नफ़रत पैदा होती है, उन के दरमियान कोई को-आपरेशन नहीं हो सकता है। हम ने अक्सर यह देखा है कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर के लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वालों को निहायत हकीर समझते हैं। हम यह देखते हैं कि किसी प्राईवेट फ़र्म में एक मामूली मैनेजर की तन्ख्वाह हमारे बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों की तन्ख्वाहों से

[श्री अ० मु० तारीक]

ज्यादा होती है, उसकी जिन्दगी का रहन-सहन उन से बेहतर होता है, उस के पास बेहतरीन जरूरियाते-जिन्दगी मुहैया होती हैं और लोगों को खुश करने के लिये जो रकम उसको मुहैया की जाती है, अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि वह हमारे बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों की तन्ख्वाह से ज्यादा है। जब ये सब चीजें हमारे यहां हैं, जिन का कोई बैलेंस नहीं है, तवाजुन नहीं है, तो फिर हम इस मुल्क की इक्तसादी हालत में, इस मुल्क की तरक्की में तवाजुन कैसे रख सकते हैं? मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा वजीर मालियात से—वह मेरी जबान को बेहतर समझते हैं, इस की मुझे खुशी है—कि वह इन तमाम हालात पर इस लिहाज से गौर करें कि हम ने इस मुल्क में एक जम्हूरी निजाम कायम करना है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस बिल की हिमायत करेंगे और इस को यहां के लोगों की राय हासिल करने के लिये सर्कुलेट करेंगे। आखिर हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग बसते हैं। करोड़ों लोगों को अगर सिर्फ़ चन्द लोग महज सिफ़ारिश की बिना पर, महज इस लिए कि वे किसी बड़े आदमी के बेटे या रिश्तेदार हैं, आला मुकाम और आला तन्ख्वाह हासिल करते हैं तो मैं वजीर मालियत से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुझ जैसे गरीब आदमियों को ऐतमाद कैसे रह सकता है हुकूमत पर।

जनाबे वाला, मैं आप की तवज्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, चाहे वे मुखालिफ़ अखबार हों या मुआफ़िक़,—और यह एक हकीकत है, जोकि हर सुबह-शाम हमारे सामने आती है—कि उस फ़र्म में इस सेक्रेटरी साहब का लड़का मुलाजिम हो गया। लोग इस पर फ़ौरन कहते हैं कि क्यों न हो, आखिर सेक्रेटरी का बेटा है, २०, २२ साल की उम्र होती है, बी० ए० पास किया होता है, तीन हजार पर उस की तन्ख्वाह शुरू हो जाती है। अभी पिछले दिनों एक अखबार ने एक बहुत बड़ी लिस्ट शाया की, जिस में हमारे बड़े बड़े सेक्रेटरीज, कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी, फ़ारेन सेक्रेटरी, कामर्स सेक्रेटरी, जितने सेक्रेटरी हैं, उन सब के नाम थे और साथ ही उन के रिश्तेदारों की लिस्ट भी शाया की। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि बड़े आदमी का बेटा यकीनन बड़ा दिमाग़ ले कर ही पैदा होता है लेकिन ग़रीबों के घरों में भी अक्सर बच्चे अच्छे दिमाग़ ले कर पैदा ही हो जाते है। आखिर उन को पनपने के लिये, उन को उभारने के लिये इस मुल्क में कोई जगह है या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी प्लानिंग कमीशन की तवज्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाई है और प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस तरफ़ तवज्जह देनी चाहिये कि जो ग़ैर-तवाजुन, अनबैलेंस्ड चीजें इस मुल्क में हो रही हैं, जो इस मुल्क का निजाम खत्म करना चाहती हैं, उन को खत्म किया जाये। जब हम प्राइवेट फ़र्म्ज़ के एकाउंट्स को देखते हैं, तो मालूम होता है कि कितनी मोटी मोटी रकमें एन्टरटेनमेंट पर खर्च की जाती हैं, जिन का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। आखिर हम ने यह देखना है कि यह हमारा पैसा है, यह इस मुल्क का पैसा है, अगर इस को सरफ करना है, तो जायज तरीके से किया जाये। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह भी एक जायज तरीका है कि एक शख्स की तन्ख्वाह बीस हजार रुपये मुकर्रर की जाये। उस में कोई नाजायज बात नहीं है लेकिन देखना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसा मुल्क, जोकि इक्तसादी हालत को बेहतर बनाने की तरफ अभी चलना शुरू हुआ है, बीस बीस हजार रुपये तन्ख्वाह देना एफ़ोर्ड कर सकता है या नहीं, क्योंकि जब हम एक प्राइवेट फ़र्म के मैनेजर की तन्ख्वाह देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि दस हजार रुपया उस की तन्ख्वाह है दो हजार रुपये मकान के लिये, तीन हजार रुपये मोटर के लिये उस को मिलते हैं और यह सब मल कर हर एक फ़र्द

वाहिद की तन्ख्वाह बीस हजार रुपया होती है । आप मुझे माफ़ करेंगे, मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जो नजराना हम अपने प्रजिडेंट को देते हैं, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा आदमी है, वह दस हजार रुपया होता है । लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मनेजर की तनख्वाह पंद्रह हजार रुपये होती है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे मुल्क के इक्तसादी निजाम के लिये एक चैलेंज है और यह मौका देता है हम लोगों को शक करने का—चाहे वह ग़लत हो या दुरुस्त—अपने अफ़सरों की दियानतदारी पर । मैं देखता हूं कि एक तरफ़ मेरे एक दोस्त हैं, जिन का एक लड़का बी० ए०, एम० ए०, या बी० ए०, एल० एल० बी० होता है । वह मुलाज़िमत हासिल करने के लिये तमाम डिग्रियां हासिल करता है । उस को एक असिस्टेंट बनने के लिये चार पांच महीने गर्द छाननी पड़ती है, सिफ़ारिशें लानी पड़ती हैं, इस कमीशन में जाना पड़ता है, उस कमीशन में जाना पड़ता है । दूसरी तरफ़ मैं एक सेक्रेटरी को देखता हूं । अभी कालेज के इम्तिहान के रिज़ल्ट आये नहीं होते, कि उस का बेटा फ़ौरन एक फ़र्म में तीन हजार की तन्ख्वाह पर नौकरी पा लेता है । मकान, मोटर मिलते हैं, फिर लन्दन और योरप तक जाने का खर्चा मिलता है । यह काफी मवाद है हमारी हुकूमत के पास इस चीज को देखने के लिये कि इस मुल्क में इन्साफ नहीं है, इस मुल्क में तमाम लोग एक तराजू पर नहीं तोले जाते, हालांकि हमारे आईन में यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले तमाम लोग एक हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले लोगों को बिला लिहाज मजहब मिल्लत, बिला लिहाज फिर्का और जमात तमाम आसाइश पूरी तौर पर मुहैया की जायेंगी । वजारत मालियात को देखना चाहिये, इस हुकूमत को देखना चाहिये कि क्या हम इस मुल्क में उस आईन की, जिस को हम ने खुद बनाया है, जिस के बनाने में हम ने बहुत मुसीबतें उठाई हैं, इज्जत करते हैं या नहीं ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल को ऐवान में पेश करता हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वजीर मालियात इस में मेरी हिमायत करेंगे ।

[**Shri A. M. Tariq:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for ceilings on salaries in private employment be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September 1960".

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - اس ایوان میں اس بل کو پیش کرنے کا میرا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں رہنے والے تمام لوگوں کے ساتھ - چاہے وہ سرکاری ملازم ہوں یا غیر سرکاری ملازم ہوں - مساوی طور پر انصاف کیا جائے - جناب والا - ہمارے کانسٹیچیوشن میں بھی اس کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے اور آرٹیکل ۳۹ (ڈی) میں کہا گیا ہے -

"that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;"

لیکن جب ہم اسکی طرف دیکھتے ہیں تو ہمیں یہ محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں اسکی طرف خاص توجہہ نہیں دی جاتی ہے - ہندوستان کے سرکاری ملازموں کو جب ہم دیکھتے ہیں تو ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ملازمت میں آنے کے لئے ان کے لئے ضروری ہوتا ہے تعلیم کا ایک درجہ - عمر کا ایک درجہ اور اسکے علاوہ بہت

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

ہے - لیکن پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں ایک معمولی مینیجر یا پبلسٹی آفیسر کی تنخواہ چار ہزار - پانچ ہزار - چھ ہزار روپیہ ہوتی ہے - حضور والا - ہندوستان میں ہمارے ملک کے سب سے بڑے آدمی کی تنخواہ چار پانچ ہزار سے زیادہ نہیں ہے لیکن ہمارے یہاں تہل کی بڑی بڑی کمپنیاں ہیں - پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کی اور بڑی بڑی کمپنیاں ہیں جہاں دس ہزار - بارہ ہزار - پندرہ ہزار روپیہ کی تنخواہ ہوتی ہے اور اس کے علاوہ دوسری سہولیات زندگی باہم کی جاتی ہیں - اس سے لوگوں میں ایک احساس پیدا ہوتا ہے - سرکاری ملازمتوں کی طرف توجہ کم ہوتی ہے اور سرکاری کام میں وہ قابلیت پیدا نہیں رہتی- بھی نہیں- بلکہ جب ہمارے یہاں ہماری گورنمنٹ سے لوگ رٹائر ہوتے ہیں ۵۵ سال کی عمر پر کئی سال ملازمت کرنے کے بعد تو ان کی تنخواہ تین چار ہزار روپیہ ہوتی ہے لیکن پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں واپس جانے سے ان کی تنخواہ دس - بارہ ہزار کے قریب ہوتی ہے - ابھی پچھلے سال ہمارے ایک ہائی کمشنر - جوکہ پاکستان میں تھے - ریٹائر ہوئے - اس وقت شاید ان کی تنخواہ ۴ - ۵ ہزار روپیہ سے زیادہ نہیں تھی لیکن پرائویٹ سیکٹر میں ملازمت حاصل ہونے پر ان کی تنخواہ فوراً دس ہزار روپیہ ہو گئی - سے کمیشنوں - یو - پی - ایس - سی - اور دوسروں سے منظوری حاصل کرنا - پرائویٹ سیکٹر کی طرف جب ہم دیکھتے ہیں - بڑی بڑی فرموں کی طرف جب ہم دیکھتے ہیں تو محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وہاں ان تمام باتوں کا کوئی خیال نہیں رکھا جاتا ہے اور نہ ہی ان کی کوئی ضرورت محسوس کی جاتی ہے - بلکہ اس حد تک کہا جاتا ہے - کہ وہاں اگر کوئی ضرورت ہے تو اس بات کی کہ کسی بڑے آدمی کا بیٹا ہو - کسی بڑے آفیسر کا عزیز رشتہ دار ہو - یہ سب سے بڑی قابلیت سمجھی جاتی ہے - اگر یہی قابلیت ہے تو یقیناً ڈیموکریسی کے - جمہوریت کے صحیح معنی فوت ہوتے ہیں - پہلی لوک سبھا کی ایسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی کی نویں رپورٹ میں بھی اس بات کا تذکرہ کیا گیا ہے - اس میں حکومت اور پلاننگ کمیشن کی توجہ اس طرف دلائی گئی ہے کہ پرائویٹ سیکٹر میں جس طرح ملازمتوں کو مہیا کیا جاتا ہے اور جتنی موٹی موٹی رقمیں دی جاتی ہیں اس سے اس توازن کے - اس بیلنس کے بگڑنے کا خطرہ ہے جو خود حکومت اس ملک میں پیدا کرنا چاہتی ہے - ہم جانتے ہیں کہ ایک بڑے سے بڑے سیکریٹری کی تنخواہ ہمارے ملک میں تین ہزار - ساڑھے تین ہزار یا چار ہزار روپیہ تک ہوتی

میں صرف چند سفارشیں حاصل کرنے سے ہی اس کو زیادہ تنخواہ مل سکتی ہے تو پھر اس کو کیا ضرورت ہے سرکار کی خدمت کرنے کی یا سرکار پر اعتماد کرنے کی - جناب - آپ اس معاملے کو اس طرح دیکھ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ریلوے اور انکم ٹیکس محکموں کے جتنے بڑے بڑے لوگ رٹائر ہوتے ہیں رٹائرمینٹ سے چند مہینے پہلے ہی پرائویٹ سیکٹر کی طرف سے ان کو کافی موٹی موٹی تنخواہوں کی آفرز ہونے لگتی ہیں - اسکی وجہ کیا ہے - آخر ان سب چیزوں کو بھی ہم نے دیکھنا ہے اور دیکھنا ہے اس لحاظ سے کہ ہمارا ملک ابھی آزاد ہوا ہے جس کی اقتصادی حالت اتنی بہتر نہیں ہے جتنی کہ ہم کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور اسکی اقتصادی حالت کو اچھا کرنے میں ابھی کچھ وقت لگیگا لیکن اگر بنیادی سالوں میں ہی ابتدا میں ہی یہ حالت پیدا ہو جائے کہ ہمارے یہاں پرائویٹ سیکٹر اور پبلک سیکٹر کے لوگوں میں ایک قسم کا کمپلیکس پیدا ہو جائے - اگر پرائویٹ سیکٹر کا ہر ایک آدمی اپنے آپ کو بہتر سمجھے - اس لحاظ سے کہ اسکی تنخواہ زیادہ ہے - اس شخص سے جو کہ پبلک سیکٹر میں کام کرتا ہے تو اس سے پبلک سیکٹر اور پرائویٹ سیکٹر کے درمیان ایک خاص نفرت پیدا ہوتی ہے ان کے درمیان کوئی کوآپریشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - ہم نے موٹر مفت - مکان مفت اور اس کے علاوہ دوسری سہولیات زندگی بھی ان کو مہیا کی گئیں - ان باتوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ہم نے دیکھنا ہے کہ اس ملک میں ہم توازن کیسے پیدا کر سکتے ہیں -

ہم اکثر دیکھتے ہیں کہ کافی پڑھے لکھے قابل جرنلسٹ ہوتے ہیں لیکن انکی تنخواہ تین سو - چار سو - پانچ سو ہوتی ہے - ہزار سے زیادہ نہیں ہوتی ہے - لیکن وہی جرنلسٹ اگر کسی طریقے سے کسی پرائویٹ فرم میں چلے جائیں تو انکی تنخواہ چار پانچ ہزار تک ہو سکتی ہے - جناب والا - آپ گورنمینٹ کے سیکریٹریز کو لیجئے - انفرمیشن آفیسرز کو لیجئے- دوسرے قابل لوگوں کو لیجئے - انکو کئی امتحانوں کے بعد ملازمت ملتی ہے اور وہ کئی سال تک جونیر رہنے کے بعد سینیارٹی میں پہنچ پاتے ہیں - لیکن پرائویٹ سیکٹر میں یہ سب چیزیں مفقود ہیں اور پرائویٹ سیکٹر ایک ذریعہ بن گیا ہے ہمارے ملک کے قابل لوگوں میں رشوت ستانی - بےایمانی اور بدانتظامی کی برائیاں پیدا کرنے کا - جب ہمارا آفیسر یہ دیکھتا ہے کہ دس بارہ سال علم حاصل کرنے کے بعد اسکو ملازمت ملتی ہے اور اسکے بعد چھ سات گھنٹے مسلسل اسکو دماغی کام کرنا پڑتا ہے جب کہ پرائویٹ سیکٹر

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

محض اس لئے کہ وہ کسی بڑے آدمی کے بیٹے یا رشتہ دار ہیں اعلے مقام اور اعلے تنخواہ حاصل کرتے ہیں تو میں وزیر مالیات سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مجھ جیسے غریب آدمیوں کو اعتماد کیسے رہ سکتا ہے حکومت پر -

جناب والا - میں آپ کی توجہہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم روز اخباروں میں پڑھتے ہیں - چاہے وہ مخالف اخبار ہوں یا موافق - اور یہ ایک حقیقت ہے جو کہ ہر صبح شام ہمارے سامنے آتی ہے - کہ اس فرم میں اس سیکریٹری صاحب کا لڑکا ملازم ہو گیا - لوگ اس پر فوراً کہتے ہیں کہ کیوں نہ ہو - آخر سیکریٹری کا بیٹا ہے - بیس یا بائیس سال کی عمر ہوتی ہے - بی - اے - پاس کیا ہوتا ہے - تین ہزار پر اسکی تنخواہ شروع ہو جاتی ہے - ابھی پچھلے دنوں ایک اخبار نے ایک بہت بڑی لسٹ شائع کی جس میں ہمارے بڑے بڑے سیکریٹریز-کیبنیٹ سکریٹری فارین سیکریٹری - کامرس سیکریٹری جتنے سیکریٹریز ہیں - ان سب کے نام تھے اور ساتھہ ہی ان کے رشتہ داروں کی لسٹ بھی شائع کی - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ بڑے آدمی کا بیٹا یقیناً بڑا دماغ لے کر ہی پیدا ہوتا ہے لیکن غریبوں کے گھروں میں بھی اکثر بچے اچھے دماغ لے کر پیدا ہو ہی جاتے ہیں-

اکثر یہ دیکھا ہے کہ پرائویٹ سیکٹر کے لوگ پبلک سیکٹر میں کام کرنے والوں کو نہایت حقیر سمجھتے ہیں - ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ کسی پرائویٹ فرم میں ایک معمولی مینیجر کی تنخواہ ہمارے بڑے بڑے افسروں کی تنخواہوں سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے - اس کی زندگی کا رہن سہن ان سے بہتر ہوتا ہے - اسکے پاس بہترین ضروریات زندگی مہیا ہوتی ہیں اور لوگوں کو خوش کرنے کے لئے جو رقم اسکو مہیا کی جاتی ہے اکثر یہ دیکھا گیا ہے کہ وہ ہمارے بڑے بڑے افسروں کی تنخواہ سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے - جب یہ سب چیزیں ہمارے یہاں ہیں جن کا کوئی بیلنس نہیں ہے - توازن نہیں ہے تو پھر اس ملک کی اقتصادی حالت میں اس ملک کی ترقی میں ہم توازن کیسے رکھ سکتے ہیں - میں درخواست کرونگا وزیر مالیات سے - وہ میری زبان کو بہتر سمجھتے ہیں اس کی مجھے خوشی ہے - کہ وہ ان تمام حالات پر اس نقطہ سے غور کریں کہ ہم نے اس ملک میں ایک جمہوری نظام قائم کرنا ہے اور مجھے امید ہے کہ وہ اس بل کی حمایت کرینگے اور اسکو یہاں کے لوگوں کی رائے حاصل کرنے کے لئے سرکولیٹ کرینگے - آخر ہندوستان میں کروڑوں لوگ بستے ہیں- کروڑوں لوگوں میں اگر صرف چند لوگ محض سفارشوں کی بنا پر -

ہیں اور یہ سب ملکر ہر ایک فرد واحد کی تنخواہ بیس ہزار روپیہ ہوتی ہے - آپ مجھے معاف کرینگے - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو نذرانہ ہم اپنے پریزیڈنٹ کو دیتے ہیں- جو کہ ہندوستان کا سب سے بڑا آدمی ہے - وہ دس ہزار روپیہ ہوتا ہے - لیکن اسکے مقابلے میں ایک پرائیویٹ کمپنی کے ڈسٹرکٹ مینیجر کی تنخواہ پندرہ ہزار روپیے ہوتی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک کے اقتصادی نظام کے لئے ایک چیلینج ہے اور یہ موقعہ دیتا ہے ہم لوگوں کو شک کرنے کا — چاہے وہ غلط ہو یا درست— اپنے افسروں کی دیانتداری پر - میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ ایک طرف میرے ایک دوست ہیں جن کا ایک لڑکا بی -اے ایم - اے - یا بی - اے - ایل - ایل بی ہوتا ہے - وہ ملازمت حاصل کرنے کے لئے تمام ڈگریاں حاصل کرتا ہے - اسکو اسسٹینٹ بننے کے لئے چار پانچ مہینے گرد چھاننی پڑتی ہے - سفارشیں لانی پڑتی ہیں - اس کمیشن میں جانا پڑتا ہے اس کمیشن میں جانا پڑتا ہے دوسری طرف میں ایک سیکٹری کو دیکھتا ہوں - ابھی کالج کے امتحان کے رزلٹ آئے نہیں ہوتے کہ اس کا بیٹا فوراً ایک فرم میں تین ہزار کی تنخواہ پر نوکری پا لیتا ہے - مکان - موٹر ملتے ہیں - پھر لندن اور یورپ تک جانے کا خرچ ملتا ہے - یہ کافی مراد ہے ہماری حکومت کے آخر ان کو پنپانے کے لئے - انکو ابھارنے کے لئے اس ملک میں کوئی جگہہ ہے یا نہیں - یہ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں - ایسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی نے بھی پلاننگ کمیشن کی توجہہ اس طرف دلائی ہے اور پلاننگ کمیشن کو اس طرف توجہہ دینی چاہئے کہ جو غیر توازن - ان بیلینسڈ چیزیں اس ملک میں ہو رہی ہیں جو اس ملک کا نظام ختم کرنا چاہتی ہیں ان کو ختم کیا جائے- جب ہم پرائیویٹ فرمز کے اکاونٹس کو دیکھتے ہیں تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کتنی موٹی موٹی رقمیں ایلٹرتینمینٹ پر خرچ کی جاتی ہیں جن کا کوئی حساب نہیں ہے - آخر ہم نے یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ یہ ہمارا پیسہ ہے یہ اس ملک کا پیسہ ہے اگر اس کو صرف کرنا ہے تو جائز طریقے سے کیا جائے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ یہ بھی ایک جائز طریقہ ہے کہ ایک شخص کی تنخواہ بیس ہزار روپیے مقرر کی جائے- اس میں کوئی ناجائز بات نہیں ہے لیکن دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان جیسا ملک جو کہ اقتصادی حالت کو بہتر بنانے کی طرف ابھی چلنا شروع ہوا ہے بیس بیس ہزار روپیے تنخواہ دینا ایفورڈ کر سکتا ہے یا نہیں- کیونکہ جب ہم ایک پرائیویٹ فرم کے مینیجر کی تنخواہ دیکھتے ہیں تو پاتے ہیں کہ دس ہزار روپیہ اسکی تنخواہ ہے - دو ہزار روپیے مکان کے لئے- تین ہزار روپیے موٹر کے لئے اسکو ملتے

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

پاس اس چیز کو دیکھنے کے لئے کہ اس ملک میں انصاف نہیں ہے - اس ملک میں تمام لوگ ایک ترازو پر نہیں تولے جاتے - حالانکہ ہمارے آئین میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ہندوستان میں رہنے والے تمام لوگ ایک ہیں - ہندوستان میں رہنے والے لوگوں کو بلا لحاظ [مذہب و ملت - بلا لحاظ فرقہ اور جماعت تمام آسائشیں پوری طور پر مہیا کی جائیں گی - وزارت مالیات کو دیکھنا چاہئے - اس حکومت کو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ کیا ہم اس ملک میں اس آئین کی - جس کو ہم نے خود بنایا ہے - جس کو بنانے میں ہم نے بہت مصیبتیں اٹھائی ہیں - عزت کرتے ہیں یا نہیں -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کو ایوان میں پیش کرتا ہوں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ وزیر مالیات اس میں میری حمایت کریں گے -]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for ceilings on salaries in private employment be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September, 1960."

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very glad that Shri Tariq has brought in a Bill of very great importance in our country's political and economic life. Off and on there has been discussion in this House as to the ways and means by which the monopolists of financial power in this country have tried their level best to influence in various ways the political and administrative set-up to their advantage. And, one of the best methods that they have been using is to appoint persons with political or administrative connections to positions of high salary. Whether such persons have the qualifications to play their roles in the particular jobs to which they have been appointed properly or not is a different matter.

We know as to how—and I would not like to name any person for the country knows that—a number of near relatives of those who are in political power very easily get employed in big foreign and Indian monopoly companies. And, it is through such methods as these that these monopolists quite a number of times try to get changes they would like in the administrative rules and influence even before certain decisions have been taken by Government. And, it is no wonder that we have heard about quite a number of appointments which have been discussed in this House—how quite a number of Government officers too, after their retirement and sometimes even before retirement, are taken into the service of the private sector. We were told by the Home Minister once that there is this great experience of these officers and so why should not the private sector use it? We see what emoluments are being paid to these people by the private sector. These officers in the Government service sometimes having had wide contacts in their administrative service go to the private sector and they are being paid very high emoluments. If we were to pass a Bill of this type wherein such emoluments are not possible, then there will be a slight restriction in the way in which they are being used or the services of the politicians' sons and sons-in-law and others are being used by the private sector. If we want to move in consonance with the policy laid down by the Government and by Parliament in this House, we should lay down certain rules to see that such influences by the private sector do not damage the very policy which the House has accepted to implement. There is another very important question along with this. We know that the foreign-controlled companies in our country have promised to Indianise their services but they have not

In tea, jute and foreign controlled banking companies in our country—probably in coal mines too but I had not gone deep into that to make an assertion here—even when there is no need for much technical know-how, Indians are not appointed to those groups and more than 93 per cent. of the appointments in the higher salary groups are in the hands of Europeans. If we were to have some control over the salaries, I am sure this problem of Indianisation can be accelerated to an extent.

There is another very important factor. Every time we control the salaries, there is a way of avoiding the rules and our private sector which is of course nationalistic and always mindful of the nation's development knows perfectly well how to avoid the rule. They have learnt it to such fineness that I have got an instance here. Under the Companies Act we had controlled the salaries of the directors. Because of the Company Law which we passed in 1956, the directors' emoluments were controlled and here is one of the companies—I would not give the name—it says:

> "Having regard to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, it is considered that each of the directors of the company must be deemed to be a managing director within the meaning of the Act . . ."

It is so that they can give more emoluments. Having given more emoluments in the form of salaries, they have made other exceptions.

> "Under the existing and proposed terms of service, each director is entitled to furnished accommodation with electric light and power, telephone provided by the company at its expense . . . motor car provided by the company at its expense, expenses for the upkeep thereof including the remuneration of the driver being borne by the company . . . free medical, hospital, optical, dental and nursing home treatment.. ."

The treatment is not only for the director but for his wife and children—sometimes they may have even fourteen children—and then a free first-class return passage between India and London or elsewhere outside India.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): How about domestic servants?

Shri Nagi Reddy: I do not want to read further. That is the way they avoid the rule or their patriotic way of implementing the rule? That is their patriotism and the private sector is the greatest patriot of the country. It is here that they are trying to create what is known as a lobby in our country—a lobby for every big house—Birla House, Tata House, Dalmia House. All these houses will have their public relations officers who have got excellent public relations with the power that is ruling in various ways. So, to control this it is essential to adopt this measure which Shri Tariq has brought. I hope the Government will take the various factors into consideration and try to limit the power of the private sector to influence economic and political life of the country in this particular way. Not that there are no other ways. There are. But let us try to restrict their activities to this little extent by the way shown by Shri Tariq. I am very thankful for this measure which makes the country think in terms of further development without the hindrance of the private sector.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Sir, I heartily welcome this Bill brought forward by Shri Tariq. Ours is a welfare State and I do not know why we should make a distinction between the services in the public and private sectors. There is this great anomaly and it has already been pointed out that in the private sector the services receive much greater emoluments. There is thus a serious ill-balance in the respective service conditions and this Bill has come not

[Shri Keshava]

a day too early. We will be in a position to get the opinion of the country and try to formulate the policy. I do admit it is a complicated problem and difficulties would arise in implementation. It is a matter of convenience that some services are done by the public sector and some by the private sector but it does not mean that there should be this invidious distinction between these two. This leads to unemployment also. As my hon. friend has pointed out, no principles are followed for the payment of emoluments in the private sector. It is left to the will and pleasure of the employer. It is time that we chalked out some sort of a machinery to follow it up and have a workable proposition to bring about a ceiling in respect of the emoluments in both the sectors. Even our Constitution in its directive principles makes it definitely manifest that equal work must have equal pay. That should not be a mere direction without being followed. Therefore, Sir, this is a very important Bill which is likely to implement the directive principles that have been incorporated in our Constitution. I find that it is very necessary that all the services have got to be rationalised. Rationalisation of services is very necessary. In fact, the Estimates Committee also has gone into this question long ago. In their Ninth Report the Estimates Committee has definitely opined:

"At present employment in private sector . . ."

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Is the hon. Member likely to conclude in a minute or does he want to continue next time?

Shri Keshava: Sir, I will continue next time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, this would continue next time.

15.01½ hrs.

MOTION *RE*: JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONCLUSION OF TALKS BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND CHINA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the joint communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, be taken into consideration."

On that day, Sir, when this communique was published, three days ago, I had occasion to say something about it, to explain some parts of it in this House, in answer to a number of questions that had been put. Therefore, I do not think it is necessary for me at this stage to say much. There is not too much time available and I would like rather that hon. Members of this House have as much time as possible so that I could reply or give any points of explanation at the end of the debate.

There are just one or two matters I would mention. In this morning's newspapers there is some reference to what Premier Chou-En-lai has said yesterday in Khatmandu. Now, it is not perhaps quite right in such circumstances to rely on newspapers reports, but he is reported to have said that what I had stated in this House or some part of it was unfriendly. I do not know to what particular passage or words he was referring to, and it is rather difficult for me to explain that or say anything about it.

15.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But much has been said in the last many months, about a year, which

certainly has not been very friendly to either country, much has been said on both sides. On the whole, considering the deep feelings that have been aroused in these matters, we as a Government have tried our utmost, whatever we may say, to say it in a friendly way, although the content might necessarily be such as he has not liked.

Now, we are dealing in this matter with what perhaps cannot be described precisely as a border dispute. It is, of course, a border dispute, but that is rather a narrow description. What we are dealing with is a dispute about extensive border areas. There is difference between the two, and when we claim that certain areas of ours have been occupied by the Chinese forces or authorities and when we ask them to retire from that area, necessarily it is not something which is likely to be appreciated or liked by the other party. In the nature of things that is so, but I would like to lay stress on this because in one of the six points which Premier Chou-En-lai referred to in a Press interview here, there was something about not making territorial claims, subsequently he said, as pre-conditions. But anyhow, the whole of this case is about territory, and when we say this territory is ours and they have occupied it wrongly and that they should withdraw from it, inevitably, that is a matter dealing with that territory, and it would be odd to say that this matter is something apart from territorial claims.

However, I do not wish to go more into this matter, Sir, at this stage, and I should be glad to explain anything that requires explanation towards the end of this debate.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the joint communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members have tabled some amendments. Do they wish to move them?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Let them move their amendments.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Joint Communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, is opinion that—

(a) a clear date line should be fixed by which the Chinese should vacate aggression; and

(b) pending vacation, positive steps be taken to ensure the safety and invoilability of the Indian territory." (1)

Shri Suresndranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having taken into consideration the joint communique on the talks that have taken place between China and India in regard to the Chinese aggression and her claims on the Indian territory, and further having noted the intransigent attitude adopted by China is of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the talks or by appointing a team of officers to consider the details of the Chinese claims". (2)

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सिलसिले में मेरा एक निवेदन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पहल सुन तो लें कि निवेदन क्या है। मेरा निवेदन अपने संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में है। मैंने अपना संशोधन हिन्दी में दिया था। इसमें जो दिया गया है वह उस प्रकार से नहीं है जैसा कि मैंने दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसका कुछ हिस्सा काट लिया है। I cut it out because I felt it to be out or order. Instead of ruling out the whole thing as out of order, I have cut that portion so as to enable the hon. Member to move at least the other portion that is there.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार से वह आउट आफ आर्डर है।

I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Joint Communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, is of opinion that the foreign policy has been a complete failure." (3)

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Joint Communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, regrets the intransigence of the Chinese Government in respect of its aggression in Ladakh, its persistence in fantastic claims over huge chunks of Indian territory and its deliberate attempt to prolong negotiations in order to gain time for the consolidation of its illegal accretion.

Further, this House is of opinion that the latest talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China have only confirmed that there is no meeting ground between the two countries about the various points at issue. As such, this House disapproves of—

(a) the Government's decision to continue these talks at official level; and

(b) the Government's abdication of rights over its own territory, implicit in the proposal to undertake measures to avoid 'friction and clashes in the border areas'.

This House feels that it is imperative that evenues, other than negotiations, must be explored to secure early vacation of Chinese aggression." (4)

Mr. Speaker: I will give opportunity to as many hon. Members as possible. The hon. Prime Minister has to go to the other House. Therefore, we will conclude the debate at 5·00. May I point out that the point at issue is confined to the communique that has been laid on the Table of the House. This House has discussed other matters from time to time as they have arisen. Therefore, I propose allowing only ten minutes at the most, or one or two minutes more.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Ten minutes will be too insufficient.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow one or two minutes more. There are a number of hon. Members who would like to speak.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel impelled to say in the beginning what we have said before in this House, that an occasion like this is a test of our statesmanship, our maturity of approach in difficult and delicate matters, and also of India's dedication to the cause of peace and friendship among the people which has won the applause of the world.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Not all, majority.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do wish that our debate is conducted in a fashion which does not in any way stand in the way of the pursuit of the programme which has been laid down in the communique.

If what has been happening for the last year or so is recalled, it will be understood why no immediate resolution of the differences could take place this time. It is certainly to be regretted that a settlement has not yet taken place, but on the basis of the communique it would be wrong to think that no positive results have emerged.

As a matter of fact, the important thing is that, in the words of the communique itself, "long, frank and friendly talks" have been held by the two Prime Ministers.

"The respective stands of the two countries" in regard to the problems at issue have been "explained fully" to each other and in order to straighten out differences in the factual material in the possession of either side, there is going to be a further examination at the official level and then later on—the objective certainly is that there would be a straightening out of the facts—at Government level our two countries would then meet to settle the problem.

It is a very good thing that the two Prime Ministers have discussed the matter for some 20 hours around a table, a vastly better proceedings than lengthy correspondence from a physical and also perhaps a certain mental distance which could hardly escape occasional hints or acrimony and annoyance.

What we wish to do is to put first things first and we notice that the two Prime Ministers have met—a thing which was thought very unlikely only the other day when we heard the President's address. We note also that there certainly has been no breakdown in the negotiations which would have delighted the hearts of certain people in our country and abroad. And we note that official evaluation of the factual material will be expeditiously pursued and meanwhile—which is very important—there is an agreement that friction and clashes in border areas should be avoided.

Surely these are very positive and rewarding developments in a situation that looked quite gloomy and deadlock from time to time; and to that extent the communique is a welcome document and should be followed by a happier process that will lead to understanding and a full restoration of India-China friendship.

There are difficulties no doubt—very serious difficulties—involved in the present problem and the most acute difficulty has been that our Government and China's reply on two different sets of facts. In such a situation, apart from recourse to arms, which nobody in his senses can countenance or even contemplate in the present day world, the only way out is a peaceful approach to have the facts examined jointly and sorted out and integrated. It may not be an easy job but in the not very long run I

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

am sure it can be done and it is bound to give results and our differences can be resolved.

Perhaps it is necessary for us to recollect that it was probably the experience of imperialist guile in the past and even in the present that has given a particularly difficult slant to Chinese thought in regard to the security of their borders. We have known imperialist rule at first hand ourselves: we called it in the 1930 pledge of Independence, a crime against God and man, something which stultified us politically and economically and culturally and spiritually. Not quite in the same way but badly enough China also has known what imperialism is. The whole of the middle east, areas like Iran and Afghanistan, and in undivided India, the North-west Frontier Province, Chitral and Hunza areas, Tibet, what was known as Chinese Turkestan—the whole region, so to speak, has been the cockpit of imperialism and the venue of intrigues and the fight for power.

It was not only that politicians like Curzon and Ronaldshay but soldiers and scholars like Younghusband, Aurel Stein and Sarat Chandra Das, went to the trans-Himalayam regions as emissaries of British imperialism. I imagine the fixation of fear about their border has seized China, fears enhanced today by the country being ringed round by the United States controlled military bases around the map, bases even according to published reports, in the Pakistan-held territory of Kashmir; may be, because of this, there is a big slant. It is a very undesirable state of things that our facts and their facts do not seem to be capable of reconciliation. But I feel that perhaps their facts have got a certain slant because of the history of these areas in the last 200 years or so.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: India, we know, has voluntarily discarded the vested interest that imperialism had in Trans-Himalaya and it should be very easy to resolve the differences over factual understanding. I am sure China knows very well and respects India's dedication to the cause of peace and friendship and, if therefore, there is friendly and principled discussion of the facts, before we long we should all be helped to find a way out of what today appears to be a very difficult tangle.

I repeat again that it is a good thing that while the dispute remains, tension certainly has been lessened. I note with pleasure that when asked about the observations made by Mr. Chou En-lai on the eve of his departure, when asked about the Prime Minister's opinion as to whether Mr. Chou En-lai's statement did not limit the dispute to one sector, namely, the west, and therefore lightened the problem to a certain extent, our Prime Minister said that it could be viewed in that light. I am quoting from the *Hindu* report. Our Prime Minister said also that he did not think there would be fresh trouble on the border and that he was satisfied with Mr. Chou En-lai's declaration that he fully recognised India's position *vis-a-vis* Bhutan and Sikkim. These surely are straws in the wind that presage a settlement surely not in the very long run.

However, there are powerful forces in our country which do not want settlement, and the amendments before the House show (*interruptions*) how certain vested interests in our country do not desire that there should be continuation of the talks; they do not desire that the team of officers should consider the details of the Chinese claims in regard to factual divergences. It is quite clear that they do not desire a settlement. They have been saying it right from the very beginning. They are strongly backed by the reactionary sections of

the press. They spare no effort to prevent any kind of talk between the two Prime Ministers taking place. They have been shouting and they still do shout, against negotiations. They have vehemently assailed and even now they assail the Prime Minister's entire policy of peace and friendship. They will again spare no effort to keep up this tension and intensify it, to oppose every constructive step forward. These reactionary designs which have been found even in the ranks of the Congress Party must not be allowed to succeed, and we must make up our minds that all men of goodwill stand forward (*interruptions*) with the positive gains that have accrued from the talks of the two Prime Ministers. How angry the reactionaries are over the first signs of the restoration of India-China friendship can be seen in certain observations made in the editorial of the *Times of India*, Bombay, on the 27th April. It talks about the "futile discussions" as "an example of anaemic diplomacy" being pursued by the Prime Minister. It says "it is particularly astonishing that New Delhi intends to pursue this infructuous policy of negotiation." It says "the whole thing is a round of frustrating talks, a farce" and it goes on to conclude, "any reduction of tensions will be in Peking's interests". It is a good thing that this does not represent the good sense of our country, and I noticed on the same day, on the 27th April, the editorial of the Madras *Hindu* which is quite critical of the Chinese position but it concluded with words which I can echo. It said:

> "Nothing should be done that will further embitter relations or postpone the solution of the border dispute, for not merely Asian but world peace depends on friendly relations between India and China".

Nothing should be done to embitter further the relations between the two countries or to postpone the solution of the problem. This, I submit, is the crux of the problem.

I appeal to hon. Members of this House, particularly those among them who have supported the idea of peace and non-alignment as basic pillars of our foreign policy, to see that we are not blinded by anti-communism to repudiate all that is to be most cherished in India's foreign policy. It is not a fact, written as with a sunbeam on the records of recent history, that India's role has been glorious only when braving ridicule and even hostility, she positively intervened for the relaxation of tensions in Korea, in Indo-China and in so many other far-off places in the world? Must India be deflected from that course to the detriment of her aims, the aims which our people have really at heart? Sometimes in this House, when I see the mood of some of my friends, I feel somewhat despondent. But deep down in my mind and heart, I have never a doubt that the clouds would break and that actually the process has begun. On occasions like the present, I feel like recalling what was said by an Englishman in the period of revolution of the 17th century. He said:

> "Have no fear, it is often worse before it is better."

Our Prime Minister is leaving tomorrow to inaugurate a new State, Manarashtra, and then he is going abroad. I know that the heaviest burden which he would be carrying in the next few months would be the burden of the restoration of friendship between India and China, the relaxation and complete elimination of the tension which has arisen between the two countries. I do wish he has the goodwill of the country, because the country has faith in his policy of peace and non-alignment. I say this though on occasion, in matters of stress and emphasis, we differ from him.

We know that it is a communique, which, if it means anything at all, embodies an effort to solve the problem, which has got to be solved in

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the interests not only of India and her reputation, but in the interest of the freedom of all people and the peace of humanity. That is why I welcome this communique as an important document, even though for the time being success has eluded our grasp. But I know efforts should be conducted in such a fashion which would bring success within the grasp of the Indian people and the people of the world.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this conflict between India and China, the crux of the problem, which Shri Mukerjee wanted to point out, according to me, is that an aggressor has forcibly occupied our territory and threatens to take more. We have the responsibility not only to repel the aggressor, but to maintain the territorial integrity of our country. The people of this country want that our Government must take concrete steps in this regard. They looked forward anxiously to these unnecessary confabulations to see whether anything concrete would come out of it, because despite the desire of the people, the Prime Minister invited the Chinese Prime Minister to a meeting in Delhi, saying that it would be helpful. Judging from this standpoint, we have the proverbial mountain in labour producing a mouse.

The Prime Minister himself admits that the basic tensions remain; only the high degree of tension has been lessened. There is a four-month cease-fire and talks would further continue. Is this achievement such as could not have been made by correspondence? If the Chinese Prime Minister was at all anxious to ease the tension, he could have quietly withdrawn from the territory he has occupied. What was the necessity of coming here and taking so many hours of the valuable time of our Prime Minister and meeting a number of people? What is the ultimate result? He was not prepared to budge an inch from his original stand.

What is his intention? His intention seems to be very clear. The Chinese are trying to create a psychological atmosphere in this country in their favour. They have also tried to isolate us by seeming gestures of accommodation to Burma and Nepal. Their present tactics are they try to create an impression that they are in favour of a peaceful solution, that they are on the move, thus minimising the dangers of the present situation in this country.

I think by agreeing to continue the talks, we would again gain nothing, but rather miss a great opportunity to mobilise our nation to meet this challenge. Let us examine this communique. It is proposed to appoint some official teams whose business would be to examine certain questions. For long four months, they will be running from Peking to Delhi and from Delhi to Peking for verification of facts. Even about this meeting of officials the Prime Minister himself told us that day that he did not think that it would clarify the situation or make the dispute easier of solution. During the long-high-level talks, no basic approach emerged. No basic facts were ascertained. So, no useful discussion took place.

The Prime Minister has rightly said, "if the basic facts are different, there is no meeting ground." Actually speaking, a meeting of officials should have preceded the present meeting of the Prime Ministers. What is this meeting for? The Chinese Prime Minister was so upset that he has already said in Kathmandu that, even when our Prime Minister wanted to give us a brief resume of the talks he has had with the Prime Minister of China, our Prime Minister is not friendly to China. What does it mean? Does it show any desire for friendship, accommodation and talk continuation? I think the prolongation of the talks is unnecessary. If this is suggested in order to get time to collect our thoughts to think about

the next step, then that is a different matter altogether. Otherwise, I think these talks are meaningless and purposeless.

I would like to know one thing from the Prime Minister. What are these officials going to examine? A clarification is very much needed, because the Prime Minister of China in his Press Conference has said:

> "Our two sides expounded our respective stands and viewpoints on the boundary question as well as our respective propositions for a settlement of this question."

This is very important. I would like to know, and I hope the Prime Minister would take us into confidence and say, what are these respective propositions for a settlement of this question. Was there any discussion about it? Is it on the basis of this that the Chinese Prime Minister says that "provisional agreements can be reached through negotiations"? Is it on account of this that we are still hesitant, when China has already occupied a part of our country and is consolidating it, to call a spade a spade? I am a bit surprised to see that in our country even today a controversy is often raised whether it is aggression or not. According to our Defence Minister, it is just an incursion. Incursion means temporary intrusion. One intrudes, but goes back. But is this Chinese aggression or incursion nothing more than the air incursion by Pakistan into our country sometimes back.

The Chinese Prime Minister also refuses to say that it is aggression. Perhaps what has upset him is because our Prime Minister that day was explaining that what he has told the Chinese Prime Minister was aggression, meaning thereby that the Chinese had come into India's territory and that is nothing but aggression. That perhaps has upset the Chinese Prime Minister. The communist friends here are still in doubt whether it is still aggression or not. I think the Prime Minister should have in a straightforward manner told the Chinese Prime Minister that it is a clear aggression. He was soft, because he wanted to be polite to the Chinese Prime Minister and told him, "You have come into our country". He has explained it and therefore the Chinese Prime Minister is upset. In this country, we function in a different fashion. We should take the people into our confidence and place our cards before them. Of course, in China it does not happen. The Chinese Prime Minister need not explain what has transpired between the two Prime Ministers in their talks. Therefore, let us leave no doubt in the minds of the people and the country at large, and the world at large that this is nothing but pure aggression. Let us call a spade a spade and let us not mince matters.

Then I come to the question of the avoidance of friction and clashes in the border areas. Firstly, Sir, and most crucially we have agreed not to despatch Indian patrols into the disputed area for a similar concession on the part of the Chinese not to send in patrols into territory which, even from the jurisdiction point of view, is our own. Thus, for instance, Aksaichin Road, which has now become disputed area, will not be free of Chinese patrols, but we will not be sending patrols to our forward area. We have not only allowed ourselves to be equated with the aggressor, but have committed ourselves to a course of action which, I am afraid, might enable the enemy to consolidate their position in occupied territory.

In this connection, I want to draw your attention to the significant sentence contained in points (2) of the Chinese Premier's six points. He mentions about "a line of actual control up to which each side exercises administrative jurisdiction". This is a very significant phrase. Almost the same words were used by our Defence Minister some time back. What the Defence Minister says today, the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Chinese Premier repeats tomorrow. Sir, great men think alike.

But what we are interested to know is where lies this actual line of control? Has it been clarified? Has it been decided that our patrols will go so far and no further? Since they are in a vantage position, they may push ahead a little and, in that case, we have to withdraw further into our territory. What is the extent of the area in respect of which we have surrendered our right of forward patrolling? Is it only in Ladakh or in NEFA also? This requires clarification, because we have before us the example of Bara Hoti in this connection. In September 1958,—it is contained in White Paper No. I—in the case of Bara Hoti, a certain assurance was given by the Chinese, and it is on record that "the Chinese carrying with them arms and ammunition entered the Bara Hoti area and camped there after the departure of the Indian party".

What guarantee is there that similar encroachment would not take place?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Vigilance.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Yes, Tyagi's vigilance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes, vigilance.

Along with this, there is the question of further fortification of the occupied area. What is the position? Have the Chinese agreed not to further consolidate or concentrate in these areas? Take, again, the new Aksai Chin road. There was an adjournment motion on this the other day. A new road has been built to the west of the earlier highway. We do not know whether our Government had any knowledge about it and whether they have lodged a protest about this. If the Chinese go on consolidating themselves in the occupied territory and when we have even no means of knowing it, we will one day be forced to concede by the sheer claim of physical occupation. It is a dangerous proposition which will put us definitely into disadvantage. We should never give up our right to protect our forward areas which have been receding in recent years. The only positive achievement, if one can say like that, is perhaps that we have some breathing time. We will spend the summer in negotiations and no patrolling till winter comes to our help again. But, at the same time, our enemy will be able to further fortify itself and consolidate its position. Hence, as a result of this talk, the real danger is not lessened but is looming large over the horizon.

We want the Prime Minister to show the some firmness as he has shown in this negotiation. Sir, not only the Prime Minister but the entire policy of non-alignment has been put to a real test. It seems the Prime Minister is not prepared to take any concrete steps to get the aggression vacated, which, according to him, is nothing but declaration of war. It is generally true that this country also would not like war. We all would like to avoid war. But can we, therefore, sit silent and permit the invader to go on his way and be mere helpless spectators of this aggression? This is the main question which we have to face today. I know this is a very difficult and complicated problem. There is no doubt about it. But our policy of non-alignment must have in its armoury an effective means of maintaining the territorial integrity of our country. That is what we want to know.

Let us no more harp on the theory of co-existence between Communism and democracy. Let the Prime Minister create conditions in which the entire country can be mobilised to face this colossal task. We have

not only to be vigilant, as Shri Tyagi has pointed out, but we have to fight complacency as well. Let us be very clear in our mind.

There is no question of differences on this point. Excepting a few Communist fifth columnists in this country, the entire people are one (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): They are the fifty columnists of the Americans.

An hon. Member: He is an American agent. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would ask of the hon. Member whether he refers to any of our Members here. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Members are well aware that only the other day, one hon. Member brought a motion of privilege against the leader of another party for having used abusive language which, in the ordinary circumstances, we would not put up with. I do not think this abuse is worse than that abuse. There may be people in a big party....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The word "fifth columnist" has a very clear connotation and it is known to everybody. Today, the Communist Members of this House..... (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend, has referred to Communists as fifth columnists (*Interruptions*). Such a serious charge should not be allowed to be pronounced in this House and you must give protection to the Members of this House. It cannot be done in that way. You will remember, Sir that a friend here referred to a friendly country as enemy country but I did not get up and interrupt the proceedings. He has now called us fifth columnists. Since this kind of disgraceful insinuation is going on, I beg of you to give us protection and ask him to withdraw that word.

Mr. Speaker: Why should Shri Dwivedy persist in that language? He can withdraw it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it that you do not give us protection?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If our Communist friends consider themselves to be fifth columnists, I am prepared to withdraw this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Sir, can I now get up and say that PSP members are American agents? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member says that there may be a few Communists who may be fifth columnists, I do not know how you can prevent him from saying that (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I seek a clarification. I would like to know whether any hon. Member of any party can say that here is a group of people who are American agents. (*Interruptions*). Is it right or wrong, I would like to have your direction.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard all sorts of things. I shall see to it that no Member makes an observation adversely against any other hon. Member here, nor generally about any particular party. It is not at all right, because we have representatives of various parties here. That will include the hon. Members here also. Therefore general aspersions upon a whole party, which is a political party and which has been recognised, shall not be allowed. But if somebody should say that there are a few people here and there, I do not know if I can go to that length.... (*Interruption*). Order, Order. Hon. Members must keep quiet. Hon. Members may go on.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would say barring very few people.. (*Interruption*).

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Are you keeping that word in the record or are you expunging it? He will never withdraw it..... (*Interruption*). Are you expunging it? We shall not be here if you do not expunge it.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have appealed to the hon. Member himself to do so. I am not going to do it.... (*Interruption*).

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय .. (*Interruption*).

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा): यह जो सदन में इतना शोर मचा रहे हैं तो मालूम पड़ता है कि चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका है . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him sufficient opportunity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): He will not be allowed to continue.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to say that on this issue there is no difference in the country....*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why should this thing happen in this way?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As the other day, our hon. Prime Minister.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I allowed the spokesman of the Communist Party to go on without any interruption.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I did not use this vulgar.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Nagi Reddy: American agents (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: This kind of interruption is improper. ..(*Interruption*). I have given my ruling.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Those who happen to be vulgar people you give protection to them. You give protection to indecent people.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will go on.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is the sense of parliamentary democracy.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He may use any word in his vocabulary. He may use any language..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is a very dangerous precedent. I would like.... (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is the last day of the House....(*Interruption*).. we go away.

Shri Muhammed Elias: If you create this precedent, we shall also call the Congress Party fifth columninsts. We shall also call the PSP fifth columnists..(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let hon. Members resume their seats. In view of the extra-ordinary emotions exhibited and because they have touched the feelings of hon. Members here, whatever might be....(*Interruption*). I cannot do anything if hon. Members go on interrupting like this....(*Interruption*). There is no harm if the hon. Member withdraws that portion, that is, the fifth columnists portion. Let him do so.....(*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have not made any personal reference to any hon. Member of the House. If anybody has to withdraw his words it is Shri H. N. Mukerjee who has to withdraw what he said, namely, that these are indecent people and indecent words. I have not passed personal remarks against anybody.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tangamani: American money is paid to them....(*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I continue, Sir?

An Hon. Member: You have been paid a large amount.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him go on.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I continue?

An Hon. Member: We are not going to allow him to continue.

Shri Muhammed Elias: We will not allow him to speak until he withdraws.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He will not continue in the House like this. It is very bad language and it is going on..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): On a point of order, Sir. I find that the minority is holding this House to blackmail.... (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: No. We are not.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Order please. Shri Nagi Reddy, I am sorry. Shri Dwivedy will continue.... (*Interruption*). Will hon. Members resume their seat or not? Shri Mahanty. Order please..... (*Interruption*). Order please. Do not lose temper. Enough has been said on both sides. Shri Dwivedy will conclude.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We shall not allow him to continue unless it is expunged from the records and unless you give a ruling.... (*Interruption*). It is a very bad precedent and you are allowing certain words to go on record here, which from tomorrow will have a very bad precedent for the Parliament and its functioning... (*Interruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo: You may give a ruling afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is rather strange for an hon. Member to say that unless I expunge particular portions, he has got a right.... (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If this is 'Yes, Sir' then what is 'No, Sir'? He says that unless I expunge he will go on creating trouble. I know what to do with it. It is improper. He need not go unless if he continues to go on disturbing like this I am obliged to ask him to go.... (*Interruption*). Hon. Members will put up with it. They ought not to be too sensitive.... (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What sensitive?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said against them here. Shri Dwivedy will conclude now.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Nagi Reddy: He has not said about individual Members. He has talked of the Communist Party.... (*Interruption*). If he had talked of individual Members, that would not matter.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to ask Shri Nagi Reddy to go out of the House.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, Sir. I will go out of the House.... (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: If he does not.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Nagi Reddy: People who do not want to use strong words have no place here. If that is your ruling I am prepared to go.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He will use.... (*Interruption*).

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I ask a question?

15.46 hrs.

At this stage some hon. Members left the House.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I want the hon. Prime Minister... (*Interruption*). You only are patriots and I am not a

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

patriot. We will not allow Imperialists to sell our country. You are doing it.... (*Interruption*). World history will prove it.

At this stage some more hon. Members left the House

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Prime Minister must take the people into confidence and tell them as to what effective steps he is proposing to meet this challenge and get the aggression vacated in conformity with the nation's policy of non-alignment. So far as the hon. Prime Minister is concerned.. ..(*Interruption*) people have faith in him. But this cannot be said about all his colleagues.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): What is this?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: ** Now, regarding the manner in which the Defence Minister came into the entire affair of these negotiations, I do not want to go into the controversy as to at whose instance he met him. But is it true that when the hon. Defence Minister met Mr. Chou En-lai there was no Indian interpreter? Was it because the hon. Defence Minister had learnt Chinese or because Mr. Chou En-lai knows English? If the latter is true, then why so much time..(*Interruption*).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): This is an uncalled for insinuation.. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: .... was wasted by introducing interpreters etc.....(*Interruption*). Therefore in conclusion.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not want to yield. The hon. Prime Minister will have his say in reply.

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say a word? We are meeting for two hours. We have spent half an hour in using strong and vulgar language in this House. Is it going to be a serious debate? Now it comes to attacking the hon. Defence Minister. I am not objecting to that, but I would beg to point out that there are limits to one's patience.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have come to the concluding part of my speech.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member knows very well that no hon. Minister could be attacked for his *bona fide* action. It is open to any hon. Member of this House to bring evidence to show that this has not been done. If they want to get rid of an hon. Minister, they can do so under the proper method. But this is not the way. I am seeing somehow insinuations and other things going on. The insinuation is there but by the time I catch hold of it, it slips away. It is wrong for one to make any insinuation against any hon. Minister. They are there with the confidence of the House. They may not have the confidence of one or two hon. Members of the Opposition who are in the minority. But so long as they are in office, no aspersion can be cast upon their individual character. So far as their public work is concerned, they could be criticised. I am really sorry. I am going to expunge the portion relating to the insinuation against the hon. Defence Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not making any insinuation against any hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: No. He made an insinuation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In conclusion, I would like to say that

**Expurged as order by the Chair.

we have to take the public into confidence....

Shri Mahanty: On a point of order. It is very significant from the point of view of our future proceedings in this House. The hon. Leader of the House was pleased to say that there is a limit to one's patience. I would like to know from you whether our speeches will be guided by the limit or quantum of patience of the hon. Leader of the House. We would like to know this from you.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All this is irrelevant. I am afraid the hon. Member is not using the power of raising a point of order properly. It is not at all right. What all has happened here would not be welcome to anyone in this House. He does not say whether it was from this side or that side, but only that all that has happened is unfortunate. It is unfortunate that on the last day of this session, when a serious debate is going on, either cause should have been given for offence or the others should have taken offence, or what has happened should have happened. Let us proceed hereafter more calmly. Hon. Members can marshal their facts but not enter into abuses or cast aspersions on others.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was never my intention. That was never my purpose.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In fairness, I must submit one thing, if you will forgive me, because it is a very serious thing as far as the procedure and the conventions, and shall we say, the rights of hon. Members are concerned. It is an unwritten convention here that in respect of anyone who is here present to defend himself, things may be said about him. Today, you are teling us that we cannot say anything about him. Objection has been taken to somebody being called a fifth columnist Day in and day out we have been having language from that side about the American lobbying here. No exception has been taken to that. I want you to reconcile these two things. I think so long as an hon. Member is here to defend himeself, regardless of whether he is an hon. Minister or whatever he is, he is here to defend himself; and he can defend himself, and I have got the right, the freedom of speech so long as I do not transgress the rules. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Freedom of Speech, as I understand it, and I am going to stick to it, is not freedom of abuse.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I wanted only all carification. Have you felt at any moment that I had abused the Defence Minister? I do not think you would have felt so. I only wanted a clarification as to how it was done. I did not want to raise any controversy.

In conclusion, I would like to say this. We have to reorient our entire defence priorities, keeping this permanent tension in the Himalayas in view. So, these talks are of no use. It will be mere waste of time.

The Chinese aggression is not merely a controversy or a temporary border dispute, but it is a struggle between expansionism and freedom-lovers. Let us mobilise all freedom-lovers in this country against communist aggressors. Then only the nation can be saved.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): The Chinese Prime Minister has come and gone, and a joint communique has been issued that the talks have not resulted in resolving the differences that have arisen. But I would like to know whether the joint communique is going to be judged by this laconic sentence. I submit that it should not be so judged.

As some hon. Members who preceded me have analysed the joint communique, I also propose to do the

[Shri Kasliwal]

same. But before I do so, I would like to mention that before the joint communique was issued, there was a scurrilous propaganda going on against Government that the Government was weakened, that the Government was speaking with divided voices and so on. Today, this joint communique has given the lie direct to that dirty propaganda which was being carried on in the press and by certain interested persons. It was a foul impression, and I maintain that it was a foul impression, that was being created that the Government of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was going to give up its stand. I say that no Government worth its salt can give up its stand when the question of aggression arises least of all the Government of our Prime Minister. It has again been proved now that the Government have stood firm as a rock over this question.

This House will recall the ringing words of the Prime Minister when he said that there can be no basis for discussion unless what has been done is undone.

After saying this, I want to go through the joint communique and analyse it and point out that there are certain positive gains, because of this joint communique, and I maintain that nothing has been lost by this joint communique as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had tried to prove.

Now, what are those positive gains which have been acquired because of this joint communique? The first is this. We find in the joint communique:

> "The two Prime Ministers explained fully their respective stands on the problems affecting the border areas. This led to a greater understanding of the views of the two Governments....".

I want to know what objection Shri Surendranath Dwivedy could possibly have to this particular point.

The next point is this. The communique further says:

> "The two Prime Ministers were of opinion that further examination should take place by officials of the two sides of the factual material in the possession of both the Governments.".

What is the objection to this second point? Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that the officials should have gone first and then the two Prime Ministers should have met. This is the first time that he has stated this thing in the House. He could have said this earlier 'What was the point in the two Prime Ministers meeting? The officials could have met first.'. But he is saying it only today. After this joint communique has been issued, he is saying today that the officials should have met first.

My hon. friend will not forget what the Prime Minister was pleased to say here in this House, that so far as the factual material was concerned, the factual material was not brought by the Chinese party here. So, where was the point in a discussion over factual material? We had our own material here, but they did not bring their material.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: It is just like a vakil going to court without his file!

Shri Kasliwal: It is not a question of any court here. It is a question of having a negotiated settlement. I would like to point out, and you may recall, that when the Warsaw talks were going on between the Chinese and the USA representatives, that is, the two Ambassadors, on the question of the release of a few American prisoners, the talks continued for a whole year; the two Ambassadors kept on talking, and it was only after certain Governments intervened that the talks were successful. I want to point out that when a negotiated settlement takes place, it is not so easy; it does not come up all of a sudden, but it takes some time.

Now, let me come to the third point. The communique then goes on to say:

> "During the period of further examination of the factual material, every effort should be made by the parties to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas".

What is the harm in this? Is that not a positive gain if border clashes and frictions are to be avoided? Shri Surendranath Dwivedy mentioned about this, but he never said anything as to whether the border clashes should be avoided or not. I believe he agreed in his heart of hearts that the border clashes must be avoided.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have said that it should be avoided.

Shri Kasliwal: Having illustrated my third point, I am now coming to my fourth point. And it is this. The communique hopes that after the report has been made, this report should prove helpful towards further consideration of the problems by the two Governments.

I want to know what has been lost by the joint communique. Nothing has been lost by this joint communique. (*Interruptions.*) My hon. friend can go on interrupting without listening to me.

An amendment has been tabled by five hon. Members that the talks should be discontinued and that the officials should not be sent. When the hon. Prime Minister sent his letter of 5th February, 1960 inviting the Chinese Prime Minister here, they said the same thing; they said that the Prime Minister of China should not be invited. Now also, they are saying the same thing. They are saying that the talks that have gone on should not be continued. On the one hand, they say this thing. On the other hand, they were saying that the initiative was all along with the Chinese. I say that when the Prime Minister sent the invitation to the Prime Minister of China in that letter of 5th February, 1960, the initiative came to our hands. And the initiative today, because of the joint communique, continues to remain in our hands. I say that so long as these talks will continue, the initiative will continue to remain in our hands. I want to know from them, "Well, if the joint talks had not taken place, what were the steps they were going to suggest?". Let them open their mouth in the House and say, "We want such and such a thing to be done." It is no use talking aimlessly. My hon. friend Shri Dwivedy has been talking uselessly that this thing should be done and that thing should be done, but not one single concrete step he has pointed out that it is the duty of the Government to take.

16 hrs.

There is one thing more that I want to say about the Joint Communique. They expect that by one single conversation, by one single talk, the Joint Communique should have said, "Well, now every difference has been resolved." They are forgetting one thing. To our note of the 12th February, the Chinese Government had issued a note on the 3rd of April. They had said practically the same thing. They have reiterated their stand and they have said that there was no formal delimitation of the boundary between India and China. Our Prime Minister has all along been maintaining the stand that we cannot reopen the question of the Sino-Indian boundary. How could we possibly expect all at once that all these questions could have been resolved? With these remarks I welcome the Joint Communique.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Joint Communique itself makes it very clear that these talks were a failure. But my hon. friend who spoke for the Congress wanted us to believe that out of this failure we are getting something very big. One of those big things is that we are supposed to have initiative. Anyone who knows and who recognises the fact that the Chinese who are in occupation of thousands and thousands of sq. miles of our sacred mother land have

[Shri Ranga]

got initiative and not ourselves. It is only to deceive ourselves to go about saying that we hold the initiative. I am sure the Prime Minister does not subscribe to this puerile plea.

Secondly, my hon. friend said, "What else could we do?". Certainly, our Prime Minister could have told the other Prime Minister that in his view —as he had told the Press correspondents later on and gave us also an understanding afterwards—the aggression had taken place on the soil of India and he looked upon China as an aggressor and he would like to help China through these conversations to get out of the wrong possession and vacate the aggression and become a peaceful neighbour of India.

That, Sir, I think, is one of the first failures of our Prime Minister in these talks. I am extremely sorry to have to take a line which is very different from that of the Prime Minister because for the last 12 or 15 years I have been taking the same line as he did in regard to foreign affairs except on one occasion and that was the time when the Prime Minister and his advisers were trying to conclude a treaty with Tibet. I was not then in the Congress. I differed from him. Then, some of our friends of the Praja Socialist Party had the courage to differ from him also and organised the Tibet Day over the whole of India. I wanted to take part in it. (*Interruptions*) I am only complimenting them. Why are you allergic unnecessarily? I wanted to take part in it but out of my deference to the wishes of the Prime Minister, because he felt embarrassed by that kind of a demonstration in India, I withdrew my support. That shows the degree and the extent of the respect I had for our Prime Minister in regard to his steering of the foreign affairs policy. But nevertheless I continue to differ from him in regard to that matter. If only he had taken a different line on that occasion, if he had not yielded, as we felt he had yielded to the Chinese, if he had not trusted them, as we feared he had trusted them so terribly all these years, suhely the fate of India would have been different. The Chinese would not have had the courage or even the opportunity of making these incursions and these aggressions, soiling our motherland with their cancerous fingers.

As a result of this communique, what is it that we have gained? I maintain that we have lost. The Chinese Prime Minister has administered, in the terminology of the lawyers, a restraint order on us. 'Go, follow this policy of hush-hush, continue the bhai-bhaism, do not go anywhere near, do not try and peep and see what we are doing, lest there should be any kind of clash; keep yourselves away within your own distance and your own territory, not Indian territory, but the territory we are good enough to concede to be your territory!—this is the attitude of the Chinese. We agreed to that. The Chinese are already there. They have not agreed to go out of it.

Ordinarily, in the manner in which we have studied the relations between different countries when they are in dispute, the aggressor is expected, first of all, to vacate the disputed area before discussions take place. But our Prime Minsiter wants to make expenments. We have agreed to allow him to make these experiments in peace. Therefore, we have had all these discussions.

Even after these discussions when they came here with a huge posse of experts, without any details, without any plans, without any facts, and we presented them with our own facts, historical facts and all the rest of it, they were not good enough to say, 'All right. Then we are going to vacate the area that we have occupied already'. Yet my hon. friend here wants us to believe that we have gained something as a result of these discussions and this wonderful communique! I make a free gift of this communique to my hon. friend and those who agree with him.

Then there was Tibet. The Himalayan border runs over several thousands of miles. For ages and ages from all historical times, it has been a *cordon sanitaire*. But suddenly it has become a live, very live, border. Who was responsible for it? Those people who were responsible for handing over from our side, in a unilateral fashion, without any provocation on the part of Tibet, the moral rights and political rights over Tibet to the Chinese, the officers, Ministers, statesmen and national leaders—a charge very close to their hearts—now and also for the future.

From the Bolan Pass and several other passes, the invaders came. Over this long distance of 2500 years India had been safe—for ages and ages. But today India is not safe. Can anybody say that we are safe?

My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee was saying that the Chinese are suffering from what he called fear complex. But the fear complex was supposed to have been put an end to by the Bandung spirit. But then what did we get out of the Bandung spirit? They got all, very much more than they needed, very much more than they deserved, and we are losing, as much as we have the patience to go on losing, because of our passion for this unrealistic conception of non-alignment.

I am clear in my mind that the time has come to change this policy. All this time, that policy was all right, when it was being offered by us to other countries, when it was being expounded by us in UNO and various other places, when we were going about the whole world with our mission of peace in the world. But when it comes down here to our own country, when the Prime Minister can only taunt people on this side, 'Do you want to go to war?'. I am constrained to suggest to the hon. the Prime Minister that he should, first of all, free himself from this dogma, from this attachment to the dogma of non-alignment. We have not given any undertaking to anybody else that we are going to be non-aligned. We have ourselves taken that decision, in a unilateral fashion, with our own conception of the need of the world, of the country, our mission and all the rest of it.

Now that things have changed I think it should be possible for him to say: We are no longer non-aligned; we are free to take any line we like and find it convenient and necessary, wise and statesmanlike in the interests of India, faced as she is with this aggressor.

Having said that it is necessary that I should remind him that years ago so many of us used to suggest it to him that he should get into touch with as many South Eastern countries as possible and as many South East Asian countries as possible and bring about a concord between all these nations. We thought he was giving effect to such thoughts when he brought into existence the Bandung Conference and the Bandung spirit. But the Bandung spirit has been buried by the Chinese. The Bandung Conference cannot be revived.

But there are the Bandung signatories. My hon. friend the Prime Minister himself went round the world canvassing to get signatures from various countries. I was one of the people who congratulated him on that. Why not he try to reach all these people and tell them. Now, look here, you are all signatories to the Bandung Conference, to the Bandung spirit and the concordat. Do you not consider China to be an aggressor?' Have we made any effort at all in that direction?

Has not the time come when we should be able to see the world-wide difference between some of our friends who thought that this border dispute is not very different from the border disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra or between Maharashtra and Gujarat and those other friends who came recently here and addressed us in the Central Hall and those people

[Shri Ranga]

who are the proven aggressors of our country? When there is so much of unity on their side, would it not be a sensible thing, a wise thing, a far-sighted thing for us, and certainly a realistic policy for us to say that we are no longer non-aligned, that we are prepared to come to friendly contacts and reach friendly agreements with all those countries which are devoted 100 per cent to democracy and democratic ideals, which are prepared to work through the United Nations and see to it that one country does not aggress another, and when any country aggresses another country all these people will come to the rescue of the victim?

Having said this I would like to lay one charge at the doors of the Prime Minister. It is not an easy thing for me either to have said that or to proceed to say anything because for all these years I have accepted his policy. The time has now come for him to consider very seriously and not to go on repeating, as he did the other day, in such a passionate manner, 'As long as I am alive, as long as I am the Prime Minister this non-alignment policy is going to be there and it is as dead or as living as anything could possibly be.' That sort of rigidity will not do for a Foreign Minister. It may be all right for any national leader but not for a Prime Minister and not certainly for a Foreign Minister. We have got to be prepared to be flexible and the Prime Minister must be prepared really to give up this fetish, this kind of dogma and he must be prepared to be realistic not to go on living in glass houses as a result of which this aggression has taken place.

My last sentence is only this. Is there nothing for our Prime Minister to learn from his friend Gen. Nasser? What happened in those days when France and England went over to aggress Egypt? Did Nasser say: 'Do you want me to go to war?' He did not say that. Why is it that China did not aggress against Pakistan or even Thailand which was her own, which she claims to be her own and which our Prime Minister and our Government have also admitted to be her own? Even with regard to small Cambodia and other small countries why is it that China has been restrained? I once again want the Prime Minister to consider these things a little more calmly and carefully, with consideration not only for the friends who are still with him but also for those several friends who were with him till the other day.

श्री वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना कि भारत और चीन के बीच जो वार्ता हुई थी वह विफल हो गयी, तस्वीर के एक ही पहलू को सामने रखना है । जहां तक भारत का सम्बन्ध है, निःसन्देह वार्ता विफल हो गयी, क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो शान्तिपूर्ण समझौता वार्ता द्वारा भारत की भूमि पर चीन के आक्रमण को समाप्त कराने में सफल नहीं हुए । लेकिन जहां तक चीन का प्रश्न है, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इस वार्ता द्वारा उसने अपने तीन उद्देश्यों को पूरा किया है । पहली बात, इस वार्ता के परिणाम स्वरूप विश्व का और भारत का ध्यान चीनी आक्रमण की ओर से हटकर किसी सीमा सम्बन्धी कल्पित विवाद की ओर मोड़ा गया है, जिसको हल करने के लिए कठोर कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मगर सदियों पुराने नक्शे और रिकार्ड और दस्तावेजों की गहरी और बारीक छानबीन जरूरी है ।

दूसरी बात, भारत की भूमि पर अपने आक्रमण को मजबूत करने के लिए चीन को समय मिल गया, और इस समय का वह लाभ भी उठा रहा है । भारत की भूमि में सड़कों का निर्माण कर रहा है, हवाई अड्डे बना रहा है, जिससे कभी यह वार्ता का नाटक समाप्त हो जाये, और भारत अपनी भूमि को वापस लेने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई करे तो चीन उसको विफल बना सके, और तीसरी बात, एक बार

फिर से हम ने चीन को इस बात का मौका दे दिया है कि वह अपनी शान्तिवादिता और पंचशील प्रियता का ढिंढोरा पीटे, जिसके विरुद्ध उसका आज तक का सारा आचरण रहा है ।

मैं समझता हूं इन दृष्टियों से अगर हम विचार करें तो दिल्ली की वार्ता भारत के लिए बड़े घाटे का सौदा रही है । जो संयुक्त वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किया गया है, उसमें चीनी आक्रमण का उल्लेख नहीं है । जो आक्रमण था वह "डिफैक्टो" रह गये हैं और सीमा सम्बन्धी कागजपत्रों की जांच पड़ताल के लिए अफसरों की बैठक का आयोजन किया जा रहा है, और भारत ने अपनी भूमि में अपने आदमी भेजने के अधिकार का परित्याग कर दिया है । मैं समझता हूं यह भारत के हितों के अनुकूल नहीं माना जा सकता । यह ठीक है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस वार्ता में बड़ी दृढ़ता से जो भारत की भूमि है उस पर अपने दावे को कायम रखा और उन्होंने चीन के बारहा सौदे बाजी करने के प्रयत्न का डट कर सामना किया । वह यहां समझौता करने नहीं आये थे, वह सौदेबाजी करने आये थे । वह समझते थे कि किसी देश की भूमि और देश का सम्मान सौदे का विषय हो सकता है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस सौदेबाजी के खिलाफ डट कर खड़े रहे । लेकिन मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि अफसरों के मिलने जुलने का फैसला स्वीकार करके उन्होंने वार्ता को लम्बे चलाने की चीन की चाल में अनजाने ही भारत को फंस जाने दिया ।

अब कहा जाता है कि दोनों देशों के अफसर मिलेंगे । मिलकर क्या करेंगे ? वह तथ्यों की जांच पड़ताल करेंगे । कहा जाता है कि चीनी नेता यहां तथ्य नहीं लाये थे, तो फिर वह वार्ता के लिए आये ही क्यों थे ? मैं समझता हूं वह अपने आक्रमण को कायम रखने के लिए समय चाहते हैं, और अगर दोनों प्रधान मंत्री समझौता नहीं कर सके तो क्या हम यह मानकर चलें कि अफसर समझौता कर सकते हैं ? और अफसरों को समझौते का अधिकार भी नहीं है । वे तो केवल तथ्यों का निरूपण करेंगे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह तथ्यों का निरूपण चीन के लिए लाभ देगा, भारत के हितों को प्रतिकूल जायेगा ।

मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि भारत और चीन की सीमा सम्बन्धी बातचीत तो विफल हो गयी, मगर दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों को इस बात का मौका मिल गया कि दुनिया की समस्याओं पर विचार करें । और चीन के प्रधान मंत्री डिसआरमामेंट के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करें । जो देश प्रति वर्ष अपनी सुरक्षा पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहा है, वह डिसआरमामेंट की बात करे इससे बड़ा पाखंड और कोई नहीं हो सकता । जिस देश ने अपने धर्मप्रिय और शान्तिवादी पड़ोसी तिब्बत का विनाश कर दिया, जिसने मानव अधिकारों का खुला उल्लंघन किया, जो तिब्बत में नरसंहार का दोषी है, उस देश के प्रधान मंत्री को हम मौका दें कि वह लैसनिंग आफ टेंशन्स की बात करे ! चीन ऐसा मौका चाहता था, पाखंड का मौका, मिथ्या वादिता का मौका, और हमें दुःख है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसे यह मौका दिया । अब वह पंचशीलप्रियता की धाक जमायेगा । मैं समझता हूं चीन का सारा आचरण शान्ति का आचरण नहीं है, पंचशील के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास का आचरण नहीं है, और हमारे साथ चीन ने जो व्यवहार किया है उससे हमें यह तो पाठ लेना चाहिए था कि हम उन्हें बड़ी बड़ी बातें करने का मौका न देते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक दोनों देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों की जो बातचीत हुई है उसका पूरा ब्योरा सदन के सामने आना बाकी है । चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने तो अपना वरशन रख दिया प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में, मगर हिन्दुस्तान का वरशन क्या है यह अभी तक हमें पता नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज आ रहा है ।

श्री वाजपेयी : दोनों देशों के दृष्टिकोण में अन्तर है, यह तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लोक-सभा में जो भाषण दिया उससे स्पष्ट हो गया, और चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने कल काठमांडू में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पर जो आरोप लगाया उससे भी हम यह चाहेंगे कि यह बीस घंटे क्या बात हुई इसको जरा स्पष्ट किया जाए। हम यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि न केवल प्रधान मंत्री से बल्कि अन्य मंत्रियों से चीन के नेताओं ने क्या बातचीत की, खास तौर से चीन के प्रधान मंत्री की हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री से क्या बातचीत हुई। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसलिए इसका उल्लेख कर रहा हूं कि उस दिन जब मिस्टर तारिक ने कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव रखा तो, हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री बड़े आवेश से बोले, उन्होंने कहा कि वह पैशन से बोल रहे हैं क्योंकि यह आक्रमण का मसला है। हम उनके इस आवेश का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन क्या चीन का आक्रमण आक्रमण नहीं है, क्या चीन के आक्रमण के बारे में भी आवेश से बात नहीं करनी चाहिए? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री ने सचमुच में उसी आवेश से चीन के नेताओं से बात की होगी। इसी लिए मैं चीन के नेताओं के साथ हुई उनकी वार्ता का विवरण जानना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं इससे सन्देह दूर हो जाएगा।

अभी हमारे कम्युनिस्ट नेता कह रहे थे कि भारत में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो चीन से समझौता नहीं चाहते। मैं तो ऐसे लोगों में अपनी गणना नहीं करता। हम चीन से जरूर समझौता चाहते हैं, पर आक्रमण के सामने झुकना नहीं चाहते, और अगर विदेशी आक्रमण का विरोध करना, विदेशी आक्रमण को समाप्त करने की मांग करना प्रतिक्रियावादिता है, रिएक्शनरीपन है, तो मैं सबसे बड़ा रिएक्शनरी बनना चाहता हूं, और मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि रिएक्शनरी होना अच्छा है मगर गद्दार होना अच्छा नहीं है। विदेशी आक्रमण के सामने सिर झुकाना अच्छा नहीं है। मुझे विश्वास है कि जब बातचीत के लिए कोई आधार नहीं है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी समझते हैं कि अफसरों की बात चीत से कुछ बड़ी चीज नहीं निकलेगी, तो चीन के सम्बन्ध में हमको अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, यह झगड़ा अभी वर्षों चलेगा। उसके लिए सारे राष्ट्र की शक्ति का आह्वान किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रश्न पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़ कर सारा देश प्रधान मंत्री जी के पीछे है, और हम चाहते हैं कि देश को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सबल बनाया जाए, सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में सेना के साधनों का विकास किया जाए, राष्ट्र की अस्मिता को जगाया जाए, एक एक शक्ति को देश के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कटिबद्ध किया जाए, और अगर वार्ता द्वारा यह मामला हल नहीं हो सकता, तो फिर दूसरे रास्तों के द्वारा अपनी भूमि को विदेशी आक्रमण से मुक्त करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। मैं युद्ध नहीं चाहता, लेकिन अगर देश के स्वाभिमान और देश के हितों की रक्षा के लिए युद्ध करना पड़े तो मैं उसे बुरा नहीं समझता। छोटी बुराई के रूप में उसे मान कर काम करने में कोई बुराई नहीं है।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the Prime Minister for his two outspoken speeches at the airport and at the State banquet while welcoming the Chinese Prime Minister, because those two speeches have most appropriately reflected the true sentiments and feelings of the countrymen. Though the Prime Minister subsequently conducted these protracted negotiations with tenacity, determination and the politeness that they demanded, the result has ended in a failure, and it was much anticipated. In spite of the failure of these talks, the two Prime Ministers in a joint communique had claimed to have achieved one thing,

that is, a greater understanding of the views of the two Governments.

Even though the Chinese are unable to provide sufficient evidence to substantiate their position, during these laborious parleys, in the face of well-documented data put forward by the Indian side, these talks have clearly unfolded the mind of the Chinese Premier who showed little inclination of being influenced by these or any other document or any valuable evidence. It is so because the Chinese enjoy the advantage of possession which they have been busy consolidating.

The recent, reported construction of feeder roads to the main Sinkiang-Tibet highway is going to prove that the Chinese are really using the time-factor by developing communication for better mobilisation of their armed forces. The Chinese inflexibility in their stand further proves that they want to transfer the illegal possession into a legal occupation by persistent emphasis of the *status quo*. That is why so much stress is laid on "present actualities".

In the negotiations, we find the same old repetitions and those arguments which have appeared time and again in those three White Papers, and no originality or no newness has been found in any of the arguments advanced by the Chinese except perhaps a fantastic reference to Chinese sentiments about the Karakoram mountains.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to read from a written speech. Hon. Members are expected to speak.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am referring to points.

Mr. Speaker: It does not appear so. He goes on reading, which ought not to be done. There must be something *ex tempore*.

Shri P. K. Deo: This reference to the Karakoram mountains is a counterblast to our spiritual association with the Himalayas. Sometime back, we heard their claim for Mount Everest. Today, they claim a large chunk from the Karakoram range to the Kongka Pass, and it may be that in September next we may hear a fantastic claim on their part to the Vindhya Range. I hope it would not be so.

Coming to the different sectors, I find that the Chinese are not serious about Bara Hoti which is in the middle sector. Regarding their claim on NEFA, they want to use it as a bargaining counter for their claim on the western sector, that is, Ladakh. So far as Ladakh is concerned, we have got voluminous material in our store to prove that Ladakh for all purposes is part of the Indian territory. The agreement of 1842 signed by the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Dalai Lama of Tibet and the representative of the Chinese emperor goes to prove that for all practical purposes Ladakh is a part of India and that uninterruptedly we exercised full administrative control over that area.

The Chinese cannot go on tracing back history prior to 1842. They cannot say that because once upon a time Chengiz Khan or Kublai Khan conquered the whole of Europe, so that the whole of Europe must now belong to them! It would be a most fantastic claim from the various arguments that have been advanced by the Chinese. This reminds me of a couplet from Goldsmith in his poem *Deserted Village*, in regard to the village schoolmaster. What Goldsmith said was:

> "In arguing too the parson owned his skill.
> For even though vanquished he could argue still".

Similarly, even though they do not have enough material to prove their case, still, they go on arguing, and ask for time. We would like to see how long we are to persist in these negotiations and for what purpose. We find that by accepting this protracted negotiation, by giving them time till September, we are conceding

[Shri P. K. Deo]

to a situation that in the coming summer, they will fully utilise these few months in their favour, because this is the only time when one can move about in high altitudes to construct roads, air fields, etc. and to consolidate his position. By September, the next winter would be approaching and we would not be able to do anything in that regard.

Lastly, I beg to submit that instead of wasting time in search of these documents—because we know it for certain that if we discover any new map or produce an odd page from some historic or any administrative record, it is not going to convince the Chinese—we should have a definite policy and a definite approach to the Chinese situation. Do not subscribe to the view of those people who think that besides war and these talks, there is no third alternative. I feel that to preserve the integrity of one's motherland, we should take every step to drive away the intruders from our area.

This morning the Chinese Prime Minister in his statement in the Dum Dum airport has stated to the surprise of everybody that our Prime Minister never mentioned the question of "aggression" to the Chinese Prime Minister in all these days of protracted negotiation. If the Chinese Prime Minister could not understand the meaning of aggression, it is no fault of ours. We personally feel that China can only understand the language of strength. India should be militarily strong and only a militarily strong India can ensure India's integrity and no amount of this wild goosechase of futile talks.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह यह उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि अब समय आ गया है, जब कि बात-चीत में—और जहां तक बात-चीत का सवाल है, उस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है, वह हर वक्त की जानी चाहिए—अपनी उत्तरी सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में चीन से साफ़ तौर पर कहना चाहिए कि मैकमाहन रेखा वाली सीमा-रेखा नहीं है, वरन् वह सीमा-रेखा होगी, जिस में मानसरोवर, कैलाश और पूर्व-वाहिनी, ब्रह्मपुत्र, आते हों। दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या वह समय नहीं आ गया है, जब कि चीन को छोड़ कर अफ़रीका और एशिया के दूसरे मुल्कों की कोई बांडुग जैसी कांफ्रेंस हो, जिस से हम को इस समस्या को हल करने में सहायता मिल सके ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some few days ago here in Delhi city, talks were being held between the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China and the Prime Minister of India and of these talks, the world was a witness. There was no country in the wide world which was not only not interested, but anxiously interested in these talks, not because of the participants, but because a tremendous historical drama was being enacted in Delhi city, a drama of which only the beginnings have been seen and no man knows what the end of it will be and how long it will take.

Here we have met in this Parliament this afternoon to discuss this drama, this event of tremendous historical importance; and, I must confess to a feeling of sorrow and regret at the manner in which we have considered this event of tremendous historical importance, which has shaken or, at any rate, interested all the Chancellories of the world and two to three hundred million people, not only in India and not only in China but elsewhere.

Here, unfortunately, in the early part of this debate, which was mostly noisy and tumultuous, and in the other parts of the debate, I have tried with all the intelligence that I can command, to understand the stands, the various viewpoints, the various

criticisms. I confess, I have failed; I have failed to find any appreciation of even what has happened and what is happening, something which has shaken the world's mind. Petty disputes, petty references, insinuations, shame, some brave words, kinds of words like "why do you allow strong language?"' "why do you go on talking", "talk is no good" and so on were used. No, talk is no good, and I would venture to repeat to the hon. Members opposite that talk is not good. The talk they indulge in does not lead anywhere. So, here we discuss this thing. We may be small people as individuals, but somehow we are conditioned and placed at a moment of tremendous historical significance for our country, for Asia and for the world. It is not a small matter what we are discussing, not a little joint communique that has been before this House. That is only a a small step in this long journey.

Is there any realisation of this? The hon. Member who spoke last read out briefly from some poem which he might have read in some school long ago. Is this the way of dealing with this tremendous event today, in this pettifogging way, without any realisation of what we are dealing with, what the subject is, what the present is and what the future is going to be?

The hon. Member who speaks so eloquently, Shri Vajpayee, he also told us how bravely we should all join together in driving out the aggressor. All this is very interesting. But is that an intelligent approach to a tremendously difficult question which faces us today? I take it that we are all interested, we are not only interested but passionately interested, in preserving the integrity and sovereignty of our country and meeting any aggressor. But I object to learn that an aggressor has to be met by this type of language that we have heard from some members of the Opposition here today. People talk that they are going to impinge them? selves. Well, perhaps, yes, what then?—A voice comes from Shri Dwivedy and Shri Ranga: give up the policy of non-alignment.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I never said that.

Shri Ranga: Not Shri Dwivedy, only myself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then, I withdraw it. Shri Dwivedy's words were: the entire policy of non-alignment is being put to the test. So, I beg your pardon.

But behind all this, his wordy challenges and bravery and attack on this policy of non-alignment, what do all these things mean? It means: take shelter under somebody else's umbrella, seek help of others to defend yourself, to protect you because you are weak, you cannot do so. That is what all this means.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We do not want that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, the hon. Members opposite—I do not say so in any spirit of criticism—almost everyone read out from long sheets. This is a new thing. I want to speak without manuscripts (*Interruptions.*) Will you kindly allow me to go on as I want? May I, Sir, draw your attention to this new practice which is going on in this connection, the manuscript eloquence? And what is amazing, Sir, is that the manuscript eloquence, even though it is manuscript, is wholly unrestrained. I thought one may lose one's temper. But why lose one's temper in a manuscript? I do not understand.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I say that the hon. Prime Minister is putting emphasise on a very petty thing.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What exactly are we discussing? What are we discussing? I am here to explain. Maybe, I am wrong or my Government is wrong. Let us face those issues. But merely shouting loudly about.... (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: Not louder than you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:.....about courage, about throwing out the aggressor does not show, if I may say so with all respect, any realisation of the situation or what it means and how it is to be done. It has no meaning at all. That kind of thing may well be said at the Ramlila Grounds and Gandhi Grounds in Delhi. It has no place in this House of Parliament which has to decide the future destiny of India and I say.... (*Interruption*) hon. Members of the Opposition who have spoken today have shown themselves amazingly incompetent to even understand the situation far less to face it....(*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: He is incompetent....(*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You make a protest when strong language is used....(*Interruption*).

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: You are incompetent....(*Interruption*).

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह की बात कह कर सदन का अपमान कर रहे हैं ।

An Hon. Member: It is Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the hon. Prime Minister, who is incompetent, not the Opposition Members.... (*Interruption*).

Another Hon. Member: The hon. Prime Minister is going to save this country, not you....(*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I have said is perfectly parliamentary. Hon. Members of the Opposition have shown themselves completely incompetent to understand the situation, much less to face it....(*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: What is this Parliamentary langauge.....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing unparliamentary in this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry .....(*Interruption*).

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : हम यहां प्रधान मंत्री से ..(*Interruption*).

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: We are not school-boys. We are not children....(*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: This language ought not to be used in this manner, much less by the hon. Leader of the House.....(*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say, with all respect, that this is not a question of moving an adjournment motion. It is far more serious than that. Hon. Members are very fond of moving adjournment motions every morning. This is a serious matter....(*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister is only creating trouble in the House.....(*Interruption*).

Shri Vajpayee: It may be true that we have failed to understand the situation, but it is equally true that the hon. Prime Minister has failed to meet the situation....(*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Member may be right or may be wrong. But what I am venturing to say is that the manner in which they tried to meet the situation—they say I have not met it—but one thing is dead certain that if the fate of this country was by some mischance in the hands of hon. Members opposite, then I do not quite know what would happen in this world or in this country.....(*Interruption*).

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इंडिया सेफ रहेगा, अगर हम लोगों के हाथ में आ जायेगा ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a famous saying.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why talk of an imaginary case? Why should he not deal with actualities? (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It surprises me, Mr. Speaker, to see how much noise a very small, handful of persons can make.... (*Interruption*). It is most surprising. Here is this House sitting here, representing a very vast part of India. Do they pretend to say that half a dozen of them or ten or twelve of them represent India? Or, is it these people sitting here all over the House..... (*Interruption*) who represent India here? Therefore I must have my say..... (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: It is quite absurd..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I must have my say..... (*Interruption*). Mr. Speaker, I must have my say..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Shri Hem Barua: We have not said ..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is the hon. Prime Minister of our country going to speak like this? He is making a speech which is entirely wrong.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He never used a single unparliamentary expression. His language may be strong, but he has not used a single unparliamentary expression. Hon. Members ought not to be so touchy. The hon. Prime Minister heard everything in patience. He is trying to meet the arguments.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If a number of hon. Members have chosen to go out, that was their pleasure. I hope that the other Members who remain would either listen to me or go out. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: He has no right to say this. He has no right to ask us to go out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are not Tyagis or Dr. Ram Subhag Singhs.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: We are not Congress party people.

An Hon. Member: What right has the Prime Minister to ask us to go out?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are not going to go out. Why should we go out?

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: Why should we go out?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं आप के द्वारा अपने प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने मस्तिष्क का संतुलन . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम सेवक यादव : शब्द जाल से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

An Hon. Member: Let us know whether the Prime Minister has any points to make. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How few and how much noise! It really is a remarkable sight! (*Interruptions*).

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): The Prime Minister is trying to waste time. He may not have anything to say.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members keep perfect silence, they will hear the points. Let there be no interruptions.

An Hon. Member: He is inviting interruptions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not inviting interruptions; I am merely telling you what I think of it.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very provocative.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the other points now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think I may claim to an unusual degree of patience. Every morning, I put up with the adjournment motions of the hon. Members; every morning, I put up with half a dozen of them standing at the same time and trying to speak; even now, we have seen several of them standing up and speaking at the same time. They seem to like choruses.....

Shri Hem Barua: That is a compliment to us. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: .....all speaking together. (*Interruptions.*) Here is a situation which has arisen, and we have discussed this on many occasions in this House for the last year or so. Now, I am not going into this question. We have discussed it. It may be our slackness, our laxness or whatever it was, in the past, that is, the Government's. A situation has arisen, and because of that situation, it was decided to invite the Chinese Premier to come here to discuss it. At that time too, some hon. Members in this House were opposed to this, opposed to any talks, anything, and merely wanted brave words. It was not clear to me then how these brave gestures then or at any time would help; I say, any time, even in the middle of a war, I think I will talk; at no time shall I refuse to talk. And I may explain that our policy is. —last year I stated this, and I want to repeat it now,—to protect with all our strength the integrity and sovereignty of India, and our policy is and will be, and I repeat, our policy is going to be, to try to be friendly to China.

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव (मालेगांव): हमारा देश चला गया, तो भी ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are going to try to be friendly to every country; we are going to try to be friendly, more particularly to our neighbours, whether it is Pakistan or whether it is any other; and, therefore, we are going to try, because it is a basic policy; now, following that policy does not mean our tolerating aggression; that is a different matter. But that is the basic policy, not this policy of constant hatred and violence and hitting which has no meaning in the modern world. If I may say so, people who talk about war probably have no conception of even old war, much less new war. Shri Ranga probably knows as much about a war.... (*Laughter*).

Shri Ranga: I can tell the hon. Prime Minister that I know as much as he does.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If he knows as much as I do, he knows a great deal.

Anyhow, here is a situation that has arisen. It does not mean not resisting aggression with the best of your ability and strength. But even so, the door has always to be kept open and every effort has to be made —even though the effort may not prove helpful; there may be little optimism about the effort—to solve a problem in other ways. And the mere delay itself sometimes helps in this business.

I do not think that my meeting Premier Chou En-lai and my talks with him have worked wonders. But I do think that it was not only the right thing to do but that it has justified itself, not in a big way; it has justified itself because we have done the right thing. That itself is something.

Secondly, it has, I think, given him and his colleagues, and given us, a clearer appreciation of the situation that is, of each other's mind, which is an important factor. It may be that the two appreciations are in direct conflict with each other. It may certainly be. Nevertheless, they are clearer.

References were made to my colleagues meeting them and having talks with them. I just do not understand

how hon. Members on the other side imagine parliamentary work is done or Government functions. Because some newspapers, which are notoriously hostile to this Government and to the Defence Minister and which have become completely irresponsible in their attitude towards certain matters, put out something, put out stories, which are wholly untrue, about the Defence Minister pushing himself in this or that, I cannot understand how hon. Members make these references.

Shri Ranga: We have agreed to drop it now. Why should any reference be now made to the Defence Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Here was a situation. It was not as if there was a team to meet him. There was no team to meet him. I wanted Premier Chou En-lai to meet as many of our Ministers as possible. In fact, to some extent, he met every one of our Ministers in larger groups. More particularly, one of the persons I wanted him to meet was the Defence Minister. I wanted him to meet the Defence Minister because the Defence Minister had been associated with him for many many weeks in the Geneva Conference which led to the Indo-China peace. He was the one person, apart from me, who had met Premier Chou En-lai previously, and met him at length. So that they knew each other. And when we discuss such matters, it helps.

People imagine that these discussions are carried on by sitting, throwing challenges at each other, telling him, 'You are an aggressor. Get out'. This is not a normal way of talks. If hon. Members opposite have in the remote or distant future ever any chance of carrying on such talks.....

Shri Tyagi: God forbid.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ... they will themselves realise that that is not the way to do it.

Therefore, one talks informally—the formal talking is only something for the public—one talks in a friendly way, one probes the mind, one tries to understand what is behind the mind, one tries to see how many avenues there are to be explored and all that—not throwing challenges at each other. Two big countries challenging each other—the moment you do that, you shut the door, and when you shut the door, what remains? Either sitting sullenly and doing nothing, just cursing like an old woman or going out sword in hand or whatever weapon you have, and fighting. There is nothing else left.

I do not like either of these alternatives. One has always to explore and to find out, meanwhile naturally preparing for any contingencies that might arise. That is the obvious course every country follows. Hon. Members of the Opposition have not quite understood this primary fact. And they have denounced what Government has done.

The hon. Member who spoke last quoted Goldsmith. I would say something has happened since Goldsmith lived and wrote all that; and it is quite amazing, the fabulousness with which this matter is approached by some hon. Members here.

There are one or two factors which I should like to put. There was the reference to a new road being built. Hon. Members for once have not been quite wide awake, enough. There is reference to this in the Third White Paper. There is reference to this in the Second or the Third White Paper —I forget—but there is reference in the White Paper anyway.

It is our information that a road has been built west of the original Aksai Chin caravan route. And, this matter was brought up by me before Premier Chou En-lai. I told him

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

about it. I must confess that I was a bit surprised to find that he did not know much about it.

An Hon. Member: Pretended not to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He said, 'I do not know; I can say nothing about it'. But the point is that we did refer to it. This was done in the middle of last year, not now. It is very difficult for us to find dates and to give dates as to what happened and when. But, broadly speaking, the picture we have is that some years back, that is, I mean in the fifties, not longer than that, the old Aksai Chin route which was an old caravan route frequently used or not often used, that and another route nearby, north of that, were being used by people coming from Sinkiang. It was always used. It was used more later by Chinese forces and troops coming through in the early fifties as a caravan route.

Later, about 1957-58, they built that road along the caravan route and brought their supplies etc. from Sinkiang to Tibet. But they have been using it as a caravan route. That was one incursion.

Later, it was last year when larger areas of Tibet were occupied and, probably, about the middle of last year this other road was built. It was, indeed, on this other route, a bit of it, that Karam Singh was taken back. There is something about it in Karam Singh's evidence. It is there.

In such a state of affairs, thinking on the subject not as Government or as Opposition but as people interested in the safety and integrity of India, we should see what steps should now be taken. That is the problem before us. And, in doing that, a wrong step may have far-reaching consequences, far-reaching consequences not on the moral plane—although I am not prepared to omit the moral plane—but on the strictly practical plane of achieving what we set out to achieve. After all, if we want to do something, if we want to achieve something, not shout about it, how do we achieve it? There, a debate does not help. If it is strength versus strength, strength has to be matched by strength, by determination, by all the things that go behind that strength.

The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, I think, talked about total mobilisation of the people or a mobilisation of the people. I do not think he gave much evidence of any kind of mobilisation of the people. His speech was a disruptive speech, not a constructive speech, not one to mobilise but merely to criticise, to condemn and to bring in this person and that person. Is this the way to mobilise people?

17 hrs.

It is much too serious a business that we are faced with in this country. And certainly, I who have the honour to lead this Government and this House, would not presume to say on behalf of my Government that we can do anything very big without the widespread help of the country and of all kinds of various groups in the country. Some people may not; every individual may not help but basically in a crisis of this type the country tries to pull together and that is why at the beginning of my remarks, I expressed my sorrow because the evidence we have given today in this debate is not of a people trying to pull together, not of a people who realise even the dangers of this crisis that we face but of groups hurling abuse at each other. This is not a sign of strength and the world is a witness of what we are doing; they may not be impressed by this debate.

It is a very serious question and therefore, I beg of this House to consider this question in all its various

aspects and then decide jointly because it is not a party matter; it cannot be a party matter. One thing, I do not know whether it is a party matter. I suppose it is and it is this question of alignment and non-alignment. That is the basic thing, very basic thing and I would venture to tell this House why I call it basic. Apart from the usual reasons, in this context, the moment a person thinks of giving up non-alignment, it means exhibiting a sense of weakness, a sense of non-reliance on ourselves and a hope that others would come to our help.

Shri Ranga: Question. We do not agree.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that what I say is the correct analysis of that approach. In fact I say there could be no other analysis of that approach. I say there could be nothing more dangerous for this country, nothing more fatal for our future than to spread this feeling of despondency or lack of self-reliance and asking others to help. There is nothing more fatal. What will happen in future—I do not know. I hope that whatever happens we shall never have that feeling of despondency and want others to pull us out of our difficulties in a matter of this kind.

I find also—what is troubling me—I hope this part of the House is broadly free from this—that among our Opposition we find very definitely the cold war among themselves.... (*Interruptions*). I said there was cold war among the various groups in the Opposition—not all—which resulted in one group walking out.

An Hon. Member: It is your own Party also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely referring to the mental approach in a completely different and mild way. This talk about non-alignment and alignment is also a reflection of the cold war, not in that fierce way which was exhibited earlier in the debate. Immediately they started throwing rather offensive terms at each other which was completely a reflection of the cold war mentality in any country, not only in this country. I would beg of the House not to get tied up with this cold war attitude. It is admitted that we have to face this tremendous problem and tremendous menace that has come to us, an event of the most vital importance to our country and to our future.

We can only do so, first of all, by remaining calm about it and not shouting too much about it and imagining that by shouting we can solve major problems—we do not do so—secondly, understanding the situation in its context here, in its world context, because no subject can be divided up like this from the world position today; and, thirdly, in terms, anyhow, of building up our strength and meanwhile trying our utmost to explore every avenue for peaceful settlements, however difficult they might seem. We have to explore them. That is the right way and that is the practical way apart from theory.

That is the policy we propose to follow in this matter, and at every step, whenever anything occurs we shall naturally come to this House. come to this Parliament to explain it to gain its support, to gain its confidence. If that policy is not approved of or agreed to then, of course, it is the right of this House to choose another Government to carry it out. But we must realise that when we decide on a policy we must show, as every country shows when faced with these difficulties, a measure of homogeneity of working together, facing the difficulties together forgetting our many internal problems, difficulties and quarrels. That is how a country behaves when a crisis comes.

Hon. Members on the other side, no doubt, feel, if their words are to be taken for what they mean, that terrible things have happened, terrible

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

crises have come. That is what they say. May I respectfully suggest, if that is so their behaviour should be somewhat different.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any amendment to the vote of the House?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Amendment No. 2 may be put.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: Amendment No. 3 may also be put.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri P. K. Deo pressing his amendment?

Shri P. K. Deo: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the other amendments to the vote of the House. The question is:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having taken into consideration the joint communique on the talks that have taken place between China and India in regard to the Chinese aggression and her claims on the Indian territory, and further having noted the intransigent attitude adopted by China is of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the talks or by appointing a team of officers to consider the details of the Chinese claims." (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the joint communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, is of opinion that the foreign policy has been a complete failure." (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the joint communique issued on the conclusion of the talks between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of India, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, April 26, 1960, regrets the intransigence of the Chinese Government in respect of its aggression in Ladakh, its persistence in fantastic claims over huge chunks of Indian territory and its deliberate attempt to prolong negotiations in order to gain time for the consolidation of its illegal accretion.

Further, this House is of opinion that the latest talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China have only confirmed that there is no meeting ground between the two countries about the various points at issue. As such, this House disapproves of—

(a) the Government's decision to continue these talks at official level; and

(b) the Government's abidication of rights over its own territory, implicit in the proposal to undertake measures to avoid 'friction and clashes in the border areas'.

This House feels that it is imperative that avenues, other than negotiations, must be explored to secure early vacation of Chinese aggression." (4)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The original motion need not be put to the vote of the House. The House now stands adjourned *sine die*.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

[*Friday, April 29, 1960/Vaisakha 9, 1882 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . 14561—600

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1815	Second Bridge on the Yamuna	14561—63
1816	Sleeping berths in trains	14 6 —66
1817	River training work at Fulta in Hooghly	14 66 68
1818	Colliery siding from Ramagundam to Godavari Khani	14 68
1819	Iron requirements for Agricultural purposes	14 69 73
1820	Teleprinter factory	1457 —77
1821	Nagarjunasagar project	14 77 - 79
1822	Extra-departmental staff of P. & T.	14 79 - 81
1823	Cereal chemistry	14 81—83
1824	Sindri fertilizer	1458 —85
1825	Explosion on the 'Mobil Astral'	14585
1826	Freight rates of I.A.C.	14 86-87
1827	Distribution of Krishna river waters	14 87—90
1828	Voluntary organisations	1459 —94
1832	Starvation deaths in Mizo Hills	14 94 96

S. N. Q. Ns.		
15	Indians in South Africa	1468 -86
16	C.H.S. Dispensary, Laxmibai Nagar, N. Delhi	14597—600

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 14600—85

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1829	Theft of trunk cables at Howrah bridge	14600
1830	Palar Basin rules in Andhra area	14600-01
1831	Station Master, Jhalawar road station	14601-02
1833	Service Commission for P. & T. deptt.	14602
1834	Murder of a railway employee in train	14602
1834-A	Electricity and water supply bills, N. Delhi	14603
1834-B	Motor transport operators strike in Bombay	14604-05
1835	Holiday homes for P.&T. employees	14605
1836	Mython and Panchet Hill Hydel stations	14605-06

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1837	Rural Indebtedness in Delhi	14606
1838	National highway No. 34	14606-07
1839	Loss of Insured parcel	14607
1841	Conversion of Renigunta-Tirupati line	14607-08
1842	Rupnarain river	14608
1843	Railway coupons for West Bengal Legislators	14608-09
1844	Centralise Traffic Control on railways	14609
1845	Dacoity at Bithoria railway station	14609
1846	International Civil Aviation Organisation	14610
1847	P & T facilities in border districts of U.P.	14610-11
1847-A	Hassan-Mangalore rail link	14611
1848	Air fare concession for students	14611-12
1850	Noiseless trains	14613
1851	Carpeting runways with foam	14613
1852	Strike by foodgrains dealers, Delhi	14614

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2871	Corruption cases on N. railway	14614-15
2872	Corruption cases on S. Railway	14615-16
2873	Dhariwal and Batala stations	14616
2874	N. Railway earnings	14616-17
2875	Selection posts on railways	14617
2876	Rilway accidents	14617-18
2877	National Malaria Control Programme	14619
2878	Reservation of posts for S.C. and S. T. on Railways	14619
2879	Recruitment on Railways	14620
2880	Pathankot Station	14620
2881	Ceiling for I & P Sector of the Annual plan for 1960-61 of Orissa	14620-21
2882	S. C. and S. T. employees on C. Railway	14621
2883	Aid for Punjab land reforms	14621-22

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2884	Paddy cultivation in Himachal Pradesh	14623
2885	Co-operative Societies in Delhi	14623
2886	Post Offices in Punjab	14624
2887	Soil Conservation in Delhi	14624—26
2888	Oraia Station	1425-26
2889	Tungabhadra High Level canal	14626-27
2890	Tungabhadra High Level canal	14627
2891	Veterinary Doctors	14627—29
2892	Medical Practitioners	14629
2893	Agriculture graduates	14629-30
2894	Electrification of stations in Andhra Pradesh	1463o-31
2895	Family Planning Centres in Poona	14631
2896	Rest Houses on Badrinath road	14631
2897	Irrigation and Power potential of Indian rivers	14631-32
2898	P. & T. building, Chandigarh	1463 2-33
2899	Janata Meals service scheme	14633
2900	Mob attacks on railways	14633
2901	Fruit cultivation in Himachal Pradesh	14634
2902	Dry fruits in Himachal Pradesh	1463 4-35
2903	Telegraph and Telephone services in Bombay State	1463 5-36
2904	Raised platforms on C. Railway	14636
2905	Robberies on central railway	14636-37
2906	Community development conference at Mysore	14638
	7 Teraph and Telephone nes n Varanasi division	14638
2908	Use of cowdung in Himachal Pradesh	14638-39
2909	Panchayat Department, Himach Pradesh	14639-40
2910	Co-operative societies on railways	14640-41
911	Ri way officers	14641-42
2912	Burdwan station loco shed	14642-43
13	Chatham Saw Mill	14643-44

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2914	Anti-corruption organisation on N. Railway	14644-45
2915	A.I.R.I. and I.V.R.I.	14645
2916	Promotion of Class II officers	14646
2917	Ex-servicemen in railway service	14646-47
2918	Health education Bureau in Orissa	14647
2919	Srisailam project	14647
2920	Remodelling of Delhi Main Yard	14648
2921	Embankments of Kushabhadra river	14649
2922	Polio	14650
2923	Navigation in Hooghly	14650-51
2924	Construction of roads in Tungabhadra low level canal project	14651-52
2925	Waithou fishery scheme in Manipur	14652
2926	Kurduwadi-Miraj line	14652
2927	Sleepers	14653
2928	Iron and Steel for Agricultural purposes for Andhra Pradesh	1465 3-54
2929	Vamsadhara project	14654
2930	Forest Department, Andamans	14654—56
2931	Death of Dr. Joseph of I.A.R.I.	14656-57
2932	Molestation of Lady Passenger	14657
2933	Excess cloak room charges	14657-58
2934	Sale of platform tickets on W. Railway	14658
2935	Plant Nursery at Udaipur, Tripura	14658
2936	Sales tax on Material	14659
2937	Peons' quarters in I.A.R.I.	14659-60
2938	Research in Agriculture	1466 0-61
2939	Slaughter houses	14661-62
2940	Bandmunda-Barsuan line	14662-63
2941	P &T employees	14663
2942	'Own Your Own Wagon' scheme	1466 3-64
2943	Barbil-Barajamda line	14664

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2944	Effects of vegetable oils	14664-65
2945	P & T facilities in Hilly districts of U.P.	14665
2946	Retrenchment in town planning organisation	14665-66
2947	Staff in town planning organisation	14666-67
2948	Goods clerks	14667
2949	P & T Buildings in Orissa	14668
2851	Railway time table	14668-69
2952	Aerodrome officers	14669
2953	Colourisation of Vanaspati	14669
2954	Passenger amenities	14670
2955	Aerodrome at Tirupathi	14670
2956	Wagon supply	14671-72
2957	Minor ports in Kerala	14672-73
2958	Madar Mission Hospital, Ajmer	14673
2959	Dust bins for Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	14673-74
2960	Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur	14674
2961	Promotions in Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur	14674
2962	New railway lines in Andhra Pradesh	14674-75
2963	Changing the name of Cocanada Station	14675
2964	Registration and training of opticians in India	14675—77
2965	Opticians' institutions in India	14677-78
2966	Scheme for Opticians	14678-79
2967	Opticians	14679
2968	Water logging in Delhi	14680
2969	Street lights on the Ring road, New Delhi	14680-81
2970	Casualty at Irwin Hospital	14681
2971	Coal supply to steel plants	14681-82
2972	Books translated by railway board in Hindi	14682-83
2973	Bridge over river Rapti near Gorakhpur	14683
2974	Divisional Superintendent, Western railway	14684
2975	Demonstration by Civil Aviation employees, Bombay	14684-85

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — COLUMNS 14687—91

(1) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. 2/8/60. O.L. dated the 27th April, 1960 containing directions issued by the President under clause (6) of Article 344 of the Constitution on the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.

(ii) Order of the President, under clause (1) Article 339 of the Constitution appointing the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission published in Notification No. 11/6/59-SCT-IV, dated the 28th April, 1960.

(2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1958-59 (including proforma commercial accounts) and the Audit Report, 1960, under Article 151(8) of the Constitution.

(3) A copy each of the statements of cases in which the lowest tenders had not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the Indian Supply Mission, Washington, during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1959.

(4) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the verious sessions of 2nd Lok Sabha:—

(i)	Supplementary Statement No. II.	Tenth Session, 1960.
(ii)	Supplementary Statement No. V	Ninth Session, 1959.
(iii)	Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Eighth Session, 1959.
(iv)	Supplementary Statement No. XV	Seventh Session, 1959.
(v)	Supplementary Statement No. XVII	Sixth Session, 1958.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XXIX — Fourth Session, 1958.

(*vii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII — Third Session, 1957.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 44 dated the 23rd April, 1960, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(*i*) S.O. 852 dated the 2nd April, 1960.

(*ii*) S.O. 908 dated the 9th April, 1960.

(7) A copy of the Madhya Bharat Indian Medicine Board Order, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 408, dated the 11th April, 1960, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporation Act, 1957.

(8) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 877, dated the 9th April, 1960 under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 making certain amendments to the Coir Industry Rules, 1954.

(9) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(*i*) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477 dated the 26th April, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*ii*) Report of the Informal Committee of Members of Parliament on Gorakhpur Labour.

(10) A copy of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 dated the 25th April, 1960, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES LAID ON THE TABLE . 14691–92

(*i*) The Minutes of the sittings (Eighteenth to Twentieth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Tenth Session were laid on the Table.

(*ii*) The Minutes of the sittings (Fortieth to Forty-fourth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Tenth Session were laid on the Table.

(*iii*) The Minutes of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth sittings of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Tenth Session were laid on the Table.

(*iv*) The following Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee were laid on the Table:—

(*a*) Minutes relating to the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Reports on the Ministry of Rehabilitation-Eastern Zone and Dandakaranya Project.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(*b*) Minutes relating to the Ninety-second Report on Growth of Civil Non-Plan Expenditure and Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . 14692-94

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(1) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills:—

(*i*) The Finance Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 21st April, 1960.

(*ii*) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1960.

(*iii*) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1960.

(2) That at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1960.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL . . 14694

Secretary laid on the Table The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 18th April, 1960.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED . . 14694

8th report was presented.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS—PRESENTED . . . 14694

Ninth report was presented.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 14694-95

Ninety-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Reports were presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 14695-700

Shri Prafulla Chandra Borooah called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the death of a student in the 63 UP train in Assam on 7th April, 1960.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

In response to the other calling attention notice by Shri Prafulla Chandra Borooah regarding the burning of houses in the Churachandpur subdivision of Manipur by a group of Hmars, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) laid a statement on the Table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE . 14700-03

(*i*) The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of House:

(1) Shri Mohammed Kuda Buksh

(2) Shri B. Pocker

(3) Shri J. B. Kripalani

(4) Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior

(5) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo

(6) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar

(7) Shri S. Easwara Iyer

(8) Shri Dippala Suri Dora

(9) Shri Joginder Sen-Mandi

(10) Shri Nath Pai

(11) Chaudhari Paragi Lal

(ii) The absence of Shri Chowkhamoon Gohain for the 22nd December, 1959 (Ninth Session) and from the 8th February to the 14th April, 1960 (Tenth Session) was condoned.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . . . 14703—07

(i) The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement clarifying the reply given on the 22nd April, 1960, to a Supplementary by H.H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo on Starred Question No. 1643 regarding Small Blast Furnace, Barb.

(ii) The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement clarifying the replies given on the 22nd April, 1960, to Supplementaries by Sarvashri Raghunath Singh and S. R. Arumugham on Starred Question No. 1650 regarding Export of Steel.

(iii) The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L.N. Mishra) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 20th April, 1960 to a Supplementary by Shri Braj Raj Singh on Starred Question No. 1608 regarding Reconstitution of Education Panel by the Planning Commission.

BILLS INTRODUCED 14708—09

(1) Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(2) The Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1960.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 14711—12

Sixty-fourth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED . 14712—15

(1) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Amendment of section 1) by Shri B. Pocker.

(2) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Amendment of section 1) by Shri B. Pocker.

(3) The Mussalman Wakf Validating (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Amendment) of section 1) by Shri B. Pocker.

(4) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (Amendment of section 18) by Shri Jhulan Sinha .

(5) The Marriage Control Bill, 1960, by Shri Subiman Ghose.

(6) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule) by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

	COLUMNS
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED.	14715—63
Further discussion on the motion to consider the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1959, (Insertion of new section 7A) by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao was resumed. After some discussion the motion was negatived.	
MOTION TO CIRCULATE PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.	14763—83
Shri A. M. Tariq moved that the Ceilings on Salary (in Private Sector) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September, 1960. The discussion was conculded.	
MOTION RE: JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONCLUSION OF TALKS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND CHINA	15784—844
The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved the motion re: Joint Communique issued on conclusion of talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China, laid on the Table on the 26-4-60. The Prime Minister replied to to the debate and the discussion was concluded.	
LOK SABHA ADJOURNED *SINE DIE*.	